The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 45.

ILLINOIS.

Fatal Shooting at Oswego.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 26.—Mark Marriner, a shoemaker at Oswego, Ill., was shot dead in a clay reservation at his dwelling place, by Joseph West, an old resident of Oswego, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The shooting occurred about 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Marriner was a young man, over age, and has served during one term in the Sheriff's office, and has been twice in the capacity of County Jail. Together with his family he has kept a disreputable house for the resort of Oswego, much to the disgust of the better class of people of that village. Some time since Mrs. Berry, who has been for two years in a house at Oswego, went to Wendt's house, in the edge of Aurora, apparently, of all purposes, to visit; however, it has not conceived a dislike to Mrs. Newberry, frequently threatening to shoot him on a threat which Newberry regarded as of no account, believing West too much of a coward to carry his threat into execution. Suppose finished Monday evening, Newberry left home to Mrs. West and her son that they play a game of cards, and while engaged at the table a few minutes afterward. West stole up to it's window in the rear of the party and discharged a shot-gun at Newberry, the entire charge entering the back, between his shoulder blades, the shot lodging in his breast, causing his death as stated above, as before stated. Newberry is from Langford, Somersetshire County, England, whence, it is said, he has a wife and family now living. West is again in the Kendall County Jail.

Death of the Venerable Peter Cartwright.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—The Rev. Peter Cartwright died to-day at his home, near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill., at the age of 87 years. He was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis several months since, and remained in an active helpless and speechless condition, though with his mental faculties clear until he ceased to his roster. This venerable and wonderful man of God was for more than sixty years an incessant and most ardnous laborer in the cause of his Master, and few divines of America were so widely known as he, and whose death will be more universally mourned.

The Venerable Peter Cartwright Reported to be Dying.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 25.—A despatch was received in this city and night from Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill., announcing the painful intelligence that the venerable Rev. Peter Cartwright, who has for several months been confined to his bed, at his residence near that place with severe illness, was believed to be dying, and summoning the relatives living here to his bedside in the greatest possible haste.

Colonel N. M. Knapp, of Winchester, will deliver an address before the Grant and Wilson Club, at the city hall, this evening. Colonel Knapp is an eloquent speaker, and will doubtless have a big audience to hear him.

The Warren County Fair.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 26.—The Warren County Fair opened yesterday, with the best prospects for success that ever were known since the organization. The Merry Horse-stable and stall on the grounds is filled with stock that would do honor to any State Fair. The fine hog pen would equal that of the best. There are a large number of entries from Iowa, and every department is splendidly filled up. Lady Fox, Middlemas and many other celebrated trotters are here. The Byron and Gurnsey herds of cattle are on hand. The three-year-old race yesterday afternoon, was won by Sallie, owned by J. J. Smith, of Iowa. The hundred-dollar purse, the next three days will bring to Monmouth double the like of which was never known in this city.

J. A. Lord's dramatic troupe is here this week.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—The Kansas City Exposition was largely attended to-day, and the number of entries swells up the list to over 3,000. The trotting, trotting, and pacing races did not amount to much in point of speed, except one race, being the best, was won by Fleetwood in 2:30.

To-morrow is the big trotting and running day, and 30,000 people are expected on the grounds.

Every department is full, and if the attendance for the remainder of the week will come up to entries the fair will be the most successful ever held west of the Mississippi River.

To-morrow a purse of $1,500 is to be trotted for, and large premiums for running in comparison.

Heavy Verdict Against the Government—Accident by Lightning—Political.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, case of Louis A. Pearce, of New York, against the United States Insurance Company, of St. Louis, for the value of burned property on the steamer Progress, in the lower Mississippi River, during the year 1870, gave a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $25,000, with interest. The case to be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

During the prevalence of a very heavy storm last evening, E. S. Holmington, manager of the signal station here, while going up to the observatory to take observations of the storm, was struck by lightning, and remained insensible for some time, but was finally restored, and will be on duty again in a day or two.

E. S. Holmington has announced himself an independent candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District of this State.

INDIANA.

Wife Murder Near Fort Wayne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 26.—A man named Heiber, residing about one mile south of this city, shot his wife last Saturday night, the ball taking effect in her shoulder. He was arrested and held to await the effects of the wound. Mrs. Heiber died last night from its effects. The dispute that resulted in her death was in relation to property which she held in her own right, and refused to give up. He has frequently threatened to kill her unless she did so, and finally carried out his threats. The Grand Jury, which sits next week, will decide on his case.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL HOWARD WARNED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day received a letter from the Secretary of War requesting that Gen. O. O. Howard, now under orders from the Interior Department on a Peace Mission to the Indians of New Mexico, be ordered to report immediately at Louisville, Ky., to give testimony before the Court Martial now in session there. The necessary order was issued to-day by telegraph by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Superintendent Pomeroy, of the Postal Railway Service estimates the increase in the number of miles of service for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be about 10,000. Against 8,600 for the last fiscal year.

Eastern Asylum Burned.

CLEVELAND, Sept 26.—The Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, situated at Newburg, O., seven miles from this city, caught fire at 1 o'clock to-day, caused by men in tinning the roof near the dome of the building, and the flames spread so rapidly that the whole structure was on fire before the engines, which had been telegraphed for to this city, could arrive on the ground. Fortunately the wind was such that the main or old portion of the building was not completely destroyed, nothing being left except walls, some of which had already fallen. There were about six hundred inmates in the building at the time of the fire, all of whom were said to be safe. A number of these have escaped, and the rest are at large. All those who could be secured were looked up in the basement and other places in Newburg until better accommodations could be provided, which is now being done by placing as many as possible in the House of Correction, City Prison, Infirmary, and hall of the city. Perhaps four hundred will be furnished temporary quarters in this way. The casualties are confined to the attaches of the Asylum and citizens of Newburg. Mrs. Walker, seamstress of the institution, was roasted alive almost in reach of friends, who could render her no assistance, on account of the heat and want of the proper facilities. Basil Burgess, who went in the building to bring out a patient, had just reached the door of the room, but was forced to retreat, and was badly burned, his hair being singed off, his face blistered, his eyebrows burned off, and his hands badly burned. It is believed that three or four are lying in the debris, which is fifteen feet deep, and will require time to get them out. All of these are any. The extreme east and west wings of the Asylum are not entirely destroyed, but will require much repairing. They can and will be speedily repaired. The culinary department, laundry, dining halls, engine room, mostly new, are not damaged. Loss not known, but will approximate to $200,000. There is said to be no insurance.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1872.—Cautionary signals to-night southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, the former veering to westerly, with clearing weather over the western portion on Thursday afternoon, and over the eastern portion Thursday night. For the Southern Atlantic States, southerly winds, falling temperature, and clear and cooling weather. For the South Atlantic States, southerly to westerly winds, and clear weather. For the Gulf States, winds veering to westerly. From Tennessee to Lake Erie, and the Upper Lakes, northwesterly and westerly winds and clear and cooler weather. The brisk and high winds over the Upper Lake region will probably diminish in force on Thursday. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego. The majority of the afternoon telegraph reports from the Lower Missouri Valley to Lakes Michigan and Superior are missing.

International Convention of Machinists and Blacksmiths.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—At the session of the International Convention of Machinists and Blacksmiths to-day, John Fernebach, of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected President of the New York strike; receipts, $6,788; disbursements, $2,861; for the Treasurer's Department, receipts on general fund, $12,644; disbursements, $11,811; number of members in good standing, 151. For the Treasurer's Department, receipts, $15,431; disbursements, $10,945. The report was accepted.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—RIVER—Arrived, steamer Imperial, master William Gooding, with State corn and canalboat Zimmerman, the latter loaded with clover, all for Henry.

CLEARED—Passed up, steamer Fayed out, Kinnerman, with stone for Henry. Right feet and two inches of water on the miksmill of lock No. 14 on.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—PASSED UP—Prop Arabia; banks Kate Darley, Louis, Gibraltar; schrs Kate Robinson, Kate Ollett, Boody, H. Johnson.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, September 27, 1872.

MR. Charles O'Conor has written a letter in which he states he is only one among forty millions. He forgets Blanton Duncan, who makes two.

MR. Alexander H. Stephens, and those of his readers who survive his editorials, constitute the only Bourbon cotserie in the South, and are powerless to affect the result in Georgia, which is certain to give Mr. Greeley a handsome majority. In Iowa, there are no less than forty Bourbons, who met yesterday at a State Convention at DesMoines.

ONE blow follows another upon the shoulders of the Administration man in Pennsylvania. Forney and Curtin are now joined by Mr. Billingfelt, whom the German Republicans of Pennsylvania have honored with many offices, and to whom they have learned to look for political guidance. He assails the official honesty of Mr. Hartranft with denunciations and proof, and makes another gap in the ranks of his supporters.

MR. Cameron is doing nobly with the railroads of Pennsylvania, with the aid of the negroes of Maryland and Virginia. If we may judge from our advices, it will be necessary for the Bureau of Statistics to secure additional help in order to prepare, in time for the next census, a statement of the immense development of the railroad system of the Keystone State this year. By November, he will have built enough to afford rapid and easy exit from the State to every member of the Hartranft Ring.

A most painful rumor was abroad late yesterday, that a melancholy disaster had taken place on the beautiful Geneva Lake, in the town of that name, 85 miles from this city, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway,—a summer resort largely visited by citizens and pleasure and health-seekers from all parts of the country. The report states that a small steam pleasure-yacht—the Annie—sunk in the middle of the lake, drowning all on board, among them several Chicago residents. We give in another column all the information procurable up to our hour of going to press.

Medals, and money, and misrepresentation are the materials with which Mr. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, in his recent trip through the South, found the Republicans fighting their campaign. Medals are hung on the necks of the negroes as the reward and reminder of their Grantism, and the money and misrepresentation are found useful with white and black. The results of Mr. Smalley's observations are stated at length in our news columns. South Carolina and Mississippi he concedes to General Grant, and, in a spirit of sober calculation, thinks that in the four close States,—Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, and Louisiana,—the chances are with Mr. Greeley.

Alive not only to the necessity for some explanation of the acts of the Administration, but also to the magic power of history, General Grant has escorted to Philadelphia, last evening, with an elaborate speech. Although we have no desire to anticipate the opinion of our readers, we must pronounce the President's views on the settlement of the Southern question as somewhat evasive, and doubt whether, in comparison with Mr. Greeley's plain discussion, at Cincinnati, of the financial situation, General Grant's remarks on these topics will be thought sufficiently full. For his views on the Reform of the Civil Service, the Cuban question, and the Internal Revenue, we refer our reader to his speech, which is given elsewhere at length.

Illinois is, it seems, to have the honor of attending its hospitalities to Mr. Forrester, who has been involved in some disagreeable litigation in New York connected with the Nathan murder. Forrester was believed by many one who took part in his trial, including the Judge, and probably himself, to be guilty, but escaped through technical defect of testimony, and is held now subject to the directions of the Illinois authorities, who have a lien of fifteen years upon his future life. As an alternative to being hung, Mr. Forrester finds it agreeable to "go West," and, the telegraph informs us, has "consented" to return to Joliet. To make complete the public satisfaction, the additional announcement is here needed only some definite assurance from Mr. Forrester as to how long he will consent to stay there.

In the palmy days of the Tammany Ring, to keep a Judge was considered by its magnates as indispensable to a complete establishment to keep a stud. Tweed and his accomplices made no bones of investment, for, after the discovery of their misdeeds, the grateful Judges kept them out of jail. Republican institutions have suffered not a little on account of the fatal facility with which the Rhines escaped punishment, and the seeming apathy of Attorney General Barlow, led Borrowers of discreditable political intrigues, which, for the sake of American human nature, we are glad to see disproved by his action in notifying them of his entire with their trial is at hand. His inactivity has been the block for an attack upon the judicial encroachments of the Quadrilateral. He now has possession of them, and is for the first time in position to execute the justice so long delayed.

Colored men who support the Liberal movement must do so from intelligent conviction, for they are offered by that party none of the meretricious inducements with which the Administrationists seek to delude them. To a colored delegation who called upon him at Louisville, Mr. Greeley said: "Tell the colored people that I pretend to be no special friend of theirs. Should I be entrusted with power, I should use it in behalf of no race. You shall have as many, and only as many, rights as other Americans. In a spirit of full acquiescence in these views, the first National Convention of colored Liberals met at Louisville, yesterday, and unanimously renewed the nomination of Mr. Greeley for President on a platform in which they claim only equal rights, and counsel forbearance and peaceful methods in political agitation, although they are themselves most harshly maltreated by the bogroes who support Grant.

What the Louisville movement sought instinctively, some Democrats in conference yesterday, in New York, avowed to be their open intention. They pledged their support and solicited that of their fellows for the Republican nomination National and State. This little New York affair is a revolt against the Louisville Convention, which was itself a schism cased by the defeat at Baltimore. We what, by actual count, discover in this moment not less than a score of Democrats who could be relied upon to support Grant, did not their knowledge of the repeat character of the atoms that compose the tertiary combination render it certain that there will be, probably within twenty-four hours, be another revolution from within it of those who will protest against the election of the candidate that professed again the action of the Louisville Convention which protested against the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but, with the exception of wheat and barley, prices were and lower. Provisions were quiet and Mess pork closed at $14.20@14.50 seller September, Lard was firm at ter and 6 3-4c@7c for summer. Meats d scarce at 6 3-4@7c for dry salted and 10 1-2c for short ribs. Highand firm at 80c. Lake rm and 2c lower. Rye better, but under limited supply ley closed at 75c for corn, and to Buffalo. Flour was steady, and 6 cents higher, closing at o. 2, spot or seller September, October. Corn quiet and at 34 3-4@35 1-8c for spot No. 2; and 34 3-4c for October. 1-4c lower—closing at Rye dull and 1-2c ley active, excited, and hog market was dull and ct, and closed flat at ore more active without es. Sheep were un-

FOREIGN.

Denmark Prohibits the Importation of Cattle from England.

Irish Bishops Favor the Principle of Home Rule.

Destructive Rain-Storm in Scotland.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Aberdeen, Scotland, and its vicinity, was visited by a terrible rain storm yesterday. The railway station was submerged and streets were impassably flooded. Crops were ruined.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 26.—The steamship Hermann has arrived.

The hop crop is gathered, and the yield large

Miss Rosily Fairhurst sailed from Liverpool for New York to-day in the steamship Oceanic. She visited the American Club in the former city last night.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—At the recent meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops in Maynooth, although Archbishop Cullen opposed the principle of "Home rule," the majority of the Bishops voted in favor of it.

Right Hon. Robert Lowe visited Glasgow today, and received from the municipality the freedom of the city. In his speech returning thanks for the honor, Mr. Lowe alluded to the result of the Geneva Arbitration. He expressed the opinion that the Americans had come out of the struggle very much irritated, but England's object was not to gain a legal triumph. She acted, therefore, not as a litigant, but as a friend. The money declared due should be paid without delay or demur.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, has left for Liverpool.

Count Jaubert has delivered a speech at Libreville, in the Department of Upper Savoy, and at Annecy, and addressed a deputation of the National Assembly of France.

PARIS, Sept 26.—Elections have been ordered for Oct. 13, in Alsiers, Cavados, and other districts, to fill vacancies in the National Assembly.

HAVRE, Sept. 26.—A fire broke out on the steamship Havre-de-Grace, lying at the pier, for New York, while she was lying in this port.

This Piano bids defiance to all competition, both because our own instruments are unsurpassed, and because we control the entire product of the justly celebrated manufactories of Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, Boston, Mass.

"This Piano bids defiance to all competition, both because our own instruments are unsurpassed, and because we control the entire product of the justly celebrated manufactories of Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, Boston, Mass.

"It is the nearest perfection of anything of the kind I have ever seen and examined." W. SAURR, Leading Organ Manufacturer, Berlin.

"Unites all the brilliant qualities of the most exquisite modern key instruments. It surpasses all the other instruments I have tried." A. W. GOTTSCHALK, Court Organist, Weimar.

"A production of art of the very first order; such as I should expect from Chickering." J. NEILSSOV, Court Pianist, St. Petersburg.

"I am very proud to hear it said in this land of musical instruments that a piano has been manufactured in Germany." GEORGE BANCROFT, American Legation, Berlin.

In addition to these explicit and concise testimonials by Foreign Masters, which would seem to place the Hallet & Davis Piano above all question of precedence and superiority, similar professional indorsements of its general superiority are given in the written opinions of the leading Pianists and Organists of the United States, including the names of a majority of the Professors of Music in our leading Academies and Seminaries.

These Pianos, both grand and square, can be seen in Chicago in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

Sole Northwestern Agent,

Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

PIANOS,

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers.

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Your winter supply of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, and GROCERIES, at the

Hong Kong Tea Co.,

And save from 10 to 15 per cent. CASH BUYERS, who object to pay time prices, or help make up the losses on "dead beats" which necessarily follow the credit system, will be greatly benefited by calling at our Cash Stores, 14 and 16 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., near Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO.,

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118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

Heretofore existing between JOHN S. NEVINS and JAMES W. WARD, under the name and style of JOHN S. NEVINS & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st inst.

JOHN S. NEVINS.
J. W. WARD.

Chicago, Sept. 25, 1872.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Notes of an Extended Tour Through the South.

The Liberal Cause Prospering in That Section.

Negroes Being Colonized by the Radicals in Southern Pennsylvania.

Liberalism Popular Among the Pennsylvania Germans.

New York Bourbons Naturally Decide to Vote for Grant.

Platform Adopted by the Colored Liberals at Louisville.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN THE SOUTH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Mr. E. V. Smalley, of the *New York Tribune*, returned to-day from an extended tour through the South, in the course of which he visited every Southern State except Florida and Texas. He found the white people, who are not office-holders, every where solid for Greeley except in Georgia, where there is a small Bourbon element working indirectly for Grant, under the leadership of Alexander H. Stephens, not large enough, however, to throw the State into the hands of the Radicals. The negroes, Mr. Smalley thinks, will go almost en masse for Grant except in Louisiana, where they have a strong, well-organized colored Greeley element. He found, however, in all parts of the South, a few intelligent blacks organizing the Liberal movement but under great great difficulty, on account of the persecutions of the Radical leaders. Many of the Democrats, whom traitors, as they style them, has in many instances culminated in brutal assaults, and, in a few cases, unprovoked murders. He thinks that South Catalina is the only seriously certain State for Grant in the South, and that Mississippi is the only other Southern State which will probably go for him. Florida, Alabama, and North Carolina he regards as doubtful, with a majority against him, however, in Greeley's favor. Louisiana is very close, but the influence and political power of Governor Warmoth are strongly exerted for Greeley. All the other States, he believes, are sure for the Liberal ticket. In all the close States he found all the Democratic leaders generally at work for Grant, and abundantly supplied with money and documents. They are flooding the country and raining bullets upon Mr. Greeley intended to inflame the Southern men against him. These they send to the whites. Among the negroes they distribute Grant medals, telling them they will let them vote next time until the elections, and that they will give them forty acres and a mule. Grant has some places the Postmasters and Revenue officers have been supplied with money to pay the negroes' poll taxes. Mr. Smalley thinks the other secret organizations have been reorganized among the blacks throughout the South, and are exercising a powerful influence in keeping the negro vote solid for Grant.

THE RADICALS COLONIZING COLORED VOTERS IN SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Baltimore *Sun* of to-day prints a statement to the effect that parties from Pennsylvania are colonizing negroes in great numbers in the counties along the Maryland borders, ostensibly for the purpose of working them on roadways in the former State, but really for the object of voting them at the impending election. That paper says the residents along the border are greatly excited over the matter.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA FOR GREELEY—GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S SPEECH AT DOYLESTOWN—POPULARITY OF GREELEY—GREAT SPEECHES—GENERAL ORDER FRAUDS—A LEADING QUESTION FOR GENERAL DIX.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The alarm and anxiety of the Grant party in Pennsylvania is fast assuming a fatal form of panic. The immense influential Pennsylvania German is Essis Billingfelt, of Lancaster, for eight years a Republican State Senator. On Monday night he charged upon the Cameron Ring and candidate the responsibility of their peculations in State funds. He specified that Auditor General Hartranft has paid out money without legal vouchers; that the State war claims of $5,000,000 were handed over to irresponsible parties; that the State sinking fund is used to enrich political favorites; that the State debt has not been reduced according to law, but increased; that superfluous interest continues to be paid for the profit of individuals, and that a corrupt effort was made to increase the debt. Mr. Billingfelt is a man of great influence, and his onslaught on Hartranft causes Radical consternation in Central Pennsylvania. The German Radicals here, who had stacked largely on the issue of the October election, are pledging on the seller by offering $200 to bet $100 on Grant's success, and was this $2,000 in the matter of hard money? We have substantial reasons for this inquiry. Will General Dix explain?

SENATOR TRUMBULL SPEAKS AT HILLSBORO, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSBORO, ILL., Sept. 26.—Senator Trumbull's meeting here to-day was a magnificent demonstration. Five extra cars came from Litchfield, all crowded with people, notwithstanding the fact that a Grant club show was gotten up there to keep them at home. Large delegations came from other towns in this and adjoining counties. The Senator was received at the depot by prominent citizens, with a fine band and an immense procession of torches loaded with inscriptions, flags, banners, and hundreds of voters. At the head, hundreds, both Republicans and Democrats, led. Liberalism is fast taking deep root here, and every day gives us the most encouraging prospects, and daily increases confidence in his political and personal success. On account of the hold stand he had taken against the rascality and the disorganizers of executive authority, even when mentioned he have no enemy.

A little after 9 o'clock the vast crowd that literally overflowed the town proceeded to Hughes's Grove, and the horseback to the fair grounds, where they were addressed in the amphitheatre by his eloquent self. For more than two hours the crowd was entranced by those accustomed to large audiences at six thousand, or about twice the size of that which assembled to hear Logan about two weeks ago. Every seat in the amphitheatre was occupied, as well as the seats around and in the ground in the shape of an oval by ill, and large numbers stood up by the sides and in the rear of the stand during the entire speech. All were so interested in listening that when he was through, many on the outskirts of the crowd expressed great surprise to find that he had spoken over an hour. Even the Grantites acknowledged that his facts were indisputable, but said he was a scrofhead, hence they did not believe. The Chairman of the meeting was Mr. Smithworth, an old Abolitionist.

A meeting was held this evening, and an immense crowd listened to telling addresses from H. P. Shumway, E. Smithworth, and others. There was also a grand torchlight procession and pyrotechnic display. The enthusiasm was immense, and utterly disheartened the Conkerites and the Postmaster. They looked like men forsaken. Grantism is quoted here at two bits on the dollar, with a downward tendency.

HON. B. GRATZ BROWN SERENADED AT INDIANAPOLIS—POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—Hon. B. Gratz Brown, who arrived here to-night, on his way to Logansport, where he speaks to-morrow, was serenaded at the Bates House this evening, and responded briefly. He promised that until the close of the gubernatorial campaign he would remain in this State and do his share of the work in the contest of the people against the office-holders.

Governor Brown is in excellent spirits, and is confident that the Liberal cause will triumph in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Governor Brown says that there has gone on a stumping tour to the southern part of this State, and will be absent all of this next week.

A Democratic speaker, who has given up the contest in Ohio, and all the speakers supported from the East are to be withdrawn from that State and put in the field in Indiana. The campaign is waxing hotter, and the hopes of the Liberals are growing brighter every day.

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECHES IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Liberal Republican Committee in this city are having printed all of the speeches made by Mr. Greeley while on his present tour in an eight-paged pamphlet, which will be ready for distribution in a few days. Two hundred thousand copies have already been ordered.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED LIBERALS—PLATFORM ADOPTED.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—The National Colored Liberal Convention to-day adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, In the political history of our country, by common consent of all, equal human rights have been the cardinal question at issue between the contending political parties, and citizens are secured equal rights, equal privileges, and equal and

WHEREAS The nomination at Cincinnati of the most devoted Republicans ever nominated, and the most liberal and progressive platform and Liberal platform ever adopted by the most exemplary Republicans ever assembled together in this country, is a rising sun of hope after sacrificing labors of the best man in the land for more than a quarter of a century, and supplies a broken and long-felt want, and a necessity of the country; and

WHEREAS It records the sacred duty of all citizens, to whatever their origin or condition, to contribute toward that grand consummation, which is to be and sing of the progressive liberal Republicans of the South, under the leadership of Hon. Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, as Grant is the leader of the party of Republicanism with equal rights to all and reconciliation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Colored Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Louisville, Ky., in that we citizens of the United States, we are actuated by the burial of all caste, class and sectional prejudices and the forgetfulness, forgiveness, and oblivion of all injuries.

That our thanks and gratitude are alike due to the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions; to the first for adopting the platform and ticket upon up a channel to that grand future in which all may be free, and to the latter for its wisdom, patriotism, and by no other designation, and to the latter for magnanimously and patriotically accepting the results of our late infernal revolution, and for making the grandest strides in the interest of civilization and good government ever made by a political party, and for giving positive high above any selfish aggrandizement or political advantage.

We regard our political fortunes with those of the party having for its standard-bearer that great and good man who has devoted his busy life to the amelioration of the condition of the race, and who, while the especial friend of the American slave, has not forgotten the waste of others, who, in the benevolence of God, was raised up of helpful hands; of those who, as instruments in the hands of Divine power, were permitted to be with us in that struggle upward which makes a civilized and God-fearing people a full faith and sanguine hope that all equal rights will be thus assured, and that we, as people, will have more cause to rejoice that we have labored and hoped in the past than any other class of American citizens.

4. We deprecate the bitterness displayed in the conduct of the contest by the Democratic press and counsel our people everywhere, no matter what their political predecessors, to use moderate, but firm and argumentative language, and to treat those who differ from them, and give more attention to their material interest and the tangible advantages of a free education, than the transitory and bootless political frenzy which, at best, has no result but to a low not of their sense of humanity.

5. We deplore the tendency of the present Administration toward despotic centralization, and deem it that some defining line be inexplicably fixed where the powers of the General Government and of the States, and of local self-government begin; and that there shall be an equality of States in the Union as well as an equality of States in the Union as well as an equality of citizens in the States, and that the Union be governed by a single will controlling the policy and vast patronage of States, when the temptation of self-perpetuation will cease to exist, and the Republic except in name, and must, in the eternal fitness of things, culminate into an empire of consolidated despotism.

6. That Civil Service Reform must begin at the source of all power or abuse of official patronage, and that a firm system of reform is impossible in the absence of the one-term principle for President.

We tender our gratitude to the pioneers of the greatest Christian accomplishment in human history, now on the threshold of final fruition, and give our assurance of unswerving fidelity and a prayerful determination to labor for those grand men who have led the way under the inspired and superhuman monition of Sumner, Wade, Stevens, Trumbull, Lovejoy, Wilson, Farnsworth, Clay, Austin, Blair, and other bright spirits, pure men, and peerless statesmen, whose memories are blessed as pledges our best efforts in this grand labor of reform and redemption.

WHEREAS, A transpeculation and un-American treason, the villainy of the rulers who have foisted themselves upon some Southern States by the bayonet of military authority, have reduced the people of those States, of both races, to the condition of poverty, which, in a majority of the counties would redeem them from, and call upon the colored people of those States to rise in their might and rid their States of these traitors; and

WHEREAS, The combined capacity will doom the whole people to perpetual poverty and misery.

Resolved, That we speak only for the colored Liberal and Republican voters of the country and within whose hearts the sentiment of a common gratitude is not dead, when we pledge our efforts to secure the salvation of all the American people, and the best good of the whole country, by the election of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, in November next.

H. H. Pitts, the first National Liberal Convention of colored men, assembled in Weisiger Hall, Louisville, on the 26th of September, 1872, do unanimously adopt the following platform and declaration of principles, and nominate for President of the United States, Horace Greeley, of New York, and for Vice President of the United States, Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and solicit the votes of all citizens who support said platform as the tenets of our political faith.

The names of the members of the National Executive Colored Liberal Republican Committee were then announced as follows: Alabama, Thomas Gross; Connecticut, James H. Hanson; California, James H. Hanson; Delaware, ——; Florida, James ——; Georgia, ——; Illinois, R. H. Finley; Indiana, J. Robinson; Iowa, Rev. T. M. Willard; Kentucky, W. Rousson; Kansas, Rev. J. Willard; Kentucky, W. Rousson; Maine, Rev. W. Wilson; Virginia, ——; Maryland, Rev. J. Keller Martin; Minnesota, ——; Mississippi, Rev. Wm. Goodin; Nebraska, Henry Johnson; Massachusetts, ——; New Hampshire, William Hanscom; New Jersey, Col. ——; Nevada, ——; New York, ——; North Carolina, Rev. J. W. Chonceester; Rev. C. B. Ray, and Harvey Mabsley; Ohio, J. E. Williams and A. Chambers; Oregon, Dr. Jas. Kingsley; Pennsylvania, James H. McCabe; South Carolina, Harrison Sammons; Tennessee, Julius A. Strong; Texas, Wolford; Rhode Island, ——; Vermont, ——; Virginia, ——; West Virginia, H. Harris; West Virginia, David H. Greene; Wisconsin, Horace H. Pitts; Wyoming, ——; North Carolina, Rev. Thomas; South Carolina, John Delaney. Territories—Colorado, James T. Hinson; Wyoming, Orange Hester; New Mexico, Manuel H. Salazar; Idaho, Horace Ellmer; Utah, B. F. P. Richardson; Dakota, Wm. Henderson; Montana, Joseph Wilson; Arizona, ——; Indian Territory, James H. Cantoley; Arizona, Henry L. Fisk.

The Convention has adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, As Wendell Phillips, who, owing to his personal ill will toward Horace Greeley, reminds the colored people of the United States that Grant has failed to keep his promises made to vote against that noble representative of the spiritual liberty, and Horace Greeley is still faithful to his promises, and Horace Greeley is still faithful to his promises, and Horace Greeley is still faithful to his promises

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Division of Hyde Park and Calumet into Voting Precincts.

Dieting the Jail Birds—Shall They Luxuriate on Chicken Fixin's?—Flowery Debate on Prison Fees.

Long Debate on the Appointment of Election Judges in the City—Equalization of Taxes and Expenses of County Collector's Office, &c., &c.—The Board in a Mood for Business.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held in the east wing of the old Court House yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present, Commissioners Ashton, Stearns, Skelly, Lonergan, Pahlman, Crawford, Jones, Ecclis, Wahl, and Harrison.

GROUNDS OF REFORM SCHOOL.

A communication was received from the City Comptroller in reference to the vacation of the Reform School grounds, notifying the Board that the county could take possession on the 1st of October, and that the city was prepared to execute and deliver the lease of the hospital grounds, in accordance with the terms of a proposition already agreed to.

PRECINCTS OF HYDE PARK.

A communication was received from the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park, asking that the Board divide the town into four election precincts for county and State elections, in accordance with an ordinance passed by the Trustees relative to town elections.

Commissioner Stearns submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the town of Hyde Park be and the same is hereby divided into four districts, which shall be numbered and described as follows:

District No. 1—All that part of the said town north of the centre line of Seventy-ninth street and south of the centre line of Forty-third street.

District No. 2—All that portion of said town north of the centre line of Forty-third street.

District No. 3—All that portion of said town south of the centre line on Seventy-ninth street and east of the centre line of Stoney Island avenue, and east of said centre line of Stoney Island avenue, extending south to the south boundary line of said town.

District No. 4—All that portion of said town south of the centre line of Seventy-ninth street and not contained in District No. 3.

VOTING PLACES OF HYDE PARK.

Resolved, That the voting places be and they are hereby fixed in said several districts as follows:

District No. 1—At the Town Hall, near Hyde Park Station.

District No. 2—At the school house, corner of Cottage Grove and Union avenues.

District No. 3—At the school house, corner of Hyde Park Extension and Ninety-fifth street.

District No. 4—At G. Vandersyde's store in Holland Settlement, on the Chicago and Thornton road.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

Resolved, That the following persons are hereby appointed as Judges of Election in said Districts respectively:

District No. 1—James H. Ely, Charles S. Wait, and Joseph H. Gray.

District No. 2—George H. Miller, L. S. Fisher, and Frederick Dickinson.

District No. 3—Michael Doyle, Charles E. Beebe, and D. McDole.

District No. 4—H. Vanderbelt, C. Kuiper, G. De Young.

DIVISION OF THE TOWN OF CICERO INTO VOTING PRECINCTS.

A petition was received from voters in the Town of Cicero, praying that the town be divided into two election districts. It was referred to the Committee on Towns and Town Accounts.

COMPENSATION OF AN IMPRISONED WITNESS.

A communication was received from the State's Attorney, referring Michael Quinn to the Board. He was held in jail as a witness for forty-seven days, and claimed compensation for his time. It was referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported adversely on the petitions of W. K. Wells and Henry Waller for rebate of taxes. The report was concurred in.

REMISSION OF PERSONAL TAX.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, asking to have personal tax remitted, reported that, in their opinion, the Board could not go back of the assessment; that the parties interested should have applied to the Board of Town Auditors, or to the Board when in session for the purposes of equalization, and that the Board had now no control over the matter. The report was concurred in.

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE MATTERS.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported in favor of paying bills aggregating $[illegible]. The report was concurred in.

The same committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Commissioner Ashton in regard to the heating of the old Court House, reported recommending the adoption of the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts be and they are hereby directed to advertise for bids for repairing the heating apparatus in the old Court House, so that the same will be in good running order; and for taking charge of said apparatus until July, 1873; and that they have authority to let the same to the lowest responsible bidder.

Commissioner Ashton moved as an amendment that the proposals be submitted to the Board.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

DIETING PRISONERS IN THE JAIL.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the matter of ascertaining a reasonable compensation for dieting prisoners in the County Jail since July 1, 1872, reported, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after July 1, 1872, the price per day for dieting each prisoner confined in the Cook County Jail be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of 35 cents.

The President inquired if the Committee were prepared to state what the daily ration of the prisoners consisted of.

Commissioner Skelly said he couldn't tell the whole of it; bread, meat and coffee were given. The County Physician favored the adoption of a bill of fare; he prepared one, and the cost was 17 cents. The Committee thought that was too small, and they reported in favor of a liberal amount.

The President did not think the cost of the army ration exceeded 30 cents. While admitting that the Sheriff should be paid a reasonable sum for his trouble in addition to the cost of the ration, he was of the opinion that 35 cents was a very high price.

Commissioner Crawford asked how much the city paid the county for dieting prisoners.

Commissioner Wahl replied 40 cents; but beds, and places, and cooking utensils had to be furnished; and the prisoners had to be guarded.

Commissioner Harrison wanted to know if the bill of fare suggested by the County Physician was not sufficient.

Commissioner Skelly said it was, but it cost something to guard the prisoners.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the resolution be recommitted, with instructions to the Committee to furnish the Board with statistics of the actual cost of dieting prisoners, and a comparison as to the cost per diem at the Insane Asylum and Poor House.

Commissioner Skelly said the Committee had inquired into that. The cost at the Insane Asylum was 17½ cents, and that included tea when they were sick.

Commissioner Ashton asked why the Committee had reported in favor of allowing 35 cents.

Commissioner Skelly said it was for guarding fee.

Commissioner Ashton asserted that the county paid for the guards.

Commissioner Skelly said the Board should fix the price; if 35 cents was too high it could be cut down.

Commissioner Harrison said the law provided that the dieting of prisoners should not be part of the fees of the Sheriff. He was to be allowed only the actual cost of the food, and the Board had no authority to allow him any more on account of his trouble. The Sheriff accepted it as a part of his duty to feed the prisoner, and all he could demand was the cost—no profit was allowed him by law.

Commissioner Stearns was always in favor of economy, but did not want the price cut down so as to starve the prisoners. He did not think they could get any "chicken fixings and things" for 17 cents, or be fed respectably for 17½ cents. He moved to amend the resolution by making the amount 30 cents. If that was found to be too high it could be reduced.

Commissioner Wahl favored recommittal. He had not been sufficiently enlightened to cast an intelligent vote. He believed the prisoners should receive coarse food, and that only. Inducements should not be offered to Rafferty's, and Schweigarts, and others to patronize the County Hotel. They would have plenty of customers even if they were fed on coarse food.

Commissioner Stearns withdrew his motion.

Commissioner Harrison contended that, if the food furnished cost only seventeen cents, the Sheriff should be allowed no more than that sum.

Commissioner White (Commissioner Wahl in the chair) offered as a substitute for the resolution the following:

Resolved, That the Sheriff be directed to make a requisition upon the Superintendent of Public Charities for subsistence of prisoners, in manner and form as is provided by the resolution of this Board, for the County Poor House and other public institutions of the county.

Commissioner White saw no reason why the jail in this respect, should be an exception to the other county institutions. They had adopted a [illegible] system, and he believed it would be [illegible] when the accounts for 1872 came [illegible] that a large reduction per capita for the support of the paupers [illegible] as compared with previous years. The Sheriff was paid a [illegible] and why he should receive [illegible] in addition to the [illegible] could not tell. The [illegible] given to the paupers was poorer than that furnished to the poor, at one half the [illegible]. All supplies for the jail, in his opinion, should be purchased by contract.

Commissioner Harrison did not consider the resolution a legal one.

Commissioner White moved that the whole subject and all the resolutions be recommitted to the Committee, with instructions to confer with the County Attorney.

The motion was agreed to.

CALUMET DIVIDED INTO TWO VOTING PRECINCTS.

The Committee on Towns and Town Accounts, to whom was referred a petition of the voters of Calumet, praying that the town be divided into two voting precincts, reported, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Town of Calumet, in the County of Cook, be, and the same is hereby, divided into two election precincts, to be described and numbered as follows:

Precinct No. 1 shall be composed of all that portion of the said Town of Calumet south of the north line of Sections 19, 20, and 21, in Town 37, North of Range 14, east of the third principal meridian.

Precinct No. 2 shall be composed of all that portion of the said Town of Calumet north of the said north line of said Sections 19, 20, and 21, in Town 37, north of Range 14, east of the third principal meridian.

FORMATION OF A NEW TOWNSHIP REPORTED AGAINST.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the petition of voters residing in the towns of Jefferson and Leyden, praying for the formation of a new town, reported adversely, recommending the filing of the petition in January next.

The report was concurred in.

RESTORATION OF ABSTRACTS AND RECORDS.

Commissioner Ashton moved that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts in reference to the restoration of the abstracts and records. He hoped the matter would be disposed of, as he was sounded to death. He wanted the Judges to give their views.

The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed Commissioners Ashton, Harting, and Crawford to constitute the Committee.

JUDGES OF ELECTION IN THE CITY.

Commissioner Wahl said he law made it the duty of the Board to appoint suitable persons to act as judges of election, and the judges should be selected without delay. He offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Relations be instructed to report the names of suitable persons for judges of election in the City of Chicago.

Commissioner Harrison moved as a substitute that the subject be referred to a special committee of three.

Commissioner Ashton spoke in favor of adopting the original resolution.

Commissioner Harrison said party should not govern the selection of judges, but, unfortunately, it always did. It was to be supposed that the Committee would return names of individuals in a certain proportion,—two Republicans and one Democrat; but he urged that the Democrats have the privilege of selecting their own judges of election. The Committee might select three Republicans, or a doubtful Democrat, which would be unfair. The judges should be criticised. He was in favor of appointing a Committee of five to make the selections.

Commissioner Wahl (after a consultation with Jim Root), formed a special Committee of five—three Republicans and two Democrats.

Commissioner Harrison said the Committee on City Relations were all Republicans.

Commissioner Ashton was willing to admit he was a Republican; but he would guarantee that he was running for no office, nor would he accept one under any consideration. He did not think any action of the Board would assume a political character.

Commissioner Crawford said he had something to do with politics in a small way. He firmly believed there was honesty in politics. [Derisive laughter.]

Commissioner Harrison said neither party had confidence in the honesty of the other. He hoped the Board would not be governed by party ties, but would do what they considered best for the people. He wanted every Democrat and every Republican, when they went to the polls, to know that the election was being conducted honestly, and that there was no stuffing of ballot boxes.

Commissioner Ashton said the Democrats, when they had an opportunity, took all. He had advocated the doctrine for thirty years.

Commissioner Lonergan denied that the Democrats did any such thing.

Commissioner Ashton hoped the question would be settled without acrimonious debate or ill-feeling, and that the inspectors of election would be selected with reference to their standing and character as men.

Commissioner Harrison did not think Commissioner Ashton should be the judge.

Commissioner Ashton had no personal objection to a special Committee of three—one from each division.

Commissioner Skelly moved, as an amendment to Commissioner Harrison's motion, that a special Committee of five be appointed.

Commissioner Wahl did not think the Democrats were entitled to more than one inspector. One was more than they had allowed Republicans when they were in the minority.

The amendment was voted down—yeas, 5; nays, 6.

The question recurred on the original motion, and it was agreed to.

The Chair appointed as the Committee Commissioners Wahl, Ashton, and Lonergan.

EXPENSES OF COUNTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Commissioner Stearns submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the County Attorney be directed to report from what funds the clerks in the County Collector's office, and other expenses of the office, are by law required to be paid.

The Board adjourned until Monday afternoon.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

Biddle, the murderer of Callaghan, was arraigned before Judge Tree, in the Criminal Court, yesterday, and pleaded not guilty.

Miles Almy was appointed assignee in the matter of William Hackett, bankrupt, and Samuel B. Stewart, in the matter of Webster & Co., bankrupts, yesterday.

Judge Wallace did not sit yesterday, in the County Court, and no orders, consequently, were made.

Charles Reed, Esq., State Attorney, is engaged in preparing the briefs for the Supreme Court in the case of Rafferty, the murderer.

A certificate of good moral character was granted to A. Chase, by Judge Porter, yesterday, on motion of Stephen C. Writer.

Attention is directed to the list of claims to be tried before Judge Booth, to-day, in the cause Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. v. Peterson et al.

The United States Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—BEFORE JUDGE BLODGETT—JUDGES BLODGETT AND DRUMMOND PRESENT.

843. Choate v. Beach. Leave to amend bill and defendant to answer in 30 days after service of copy of amendment.

BEFORE BOTH JUDGES.

209 and 210. Tucker v. Fairbanks et al. Parties came again by solicitors, and hearing resumed.

LAW.

531. Eliza Hughes, executrix, v. Boyle. Dismissed, as per stipulation filed, at defendant's costs.

NEW SUITS.

Wm. Vocke, assignee of the Germania Insurance Company, v. Henry Henkel. Assumpsit; $3,000 and Narr. Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys.

Thomas J. Connor, assignee of Julius Keiter, v. William Page et al. Trover; $3,000. Dunning & Easton, attorneys.

Joseph E. Lockwood, assignee of W. R. Thomas, v. Charles B. Farwell. Trover; $1,500. Charles L. Easton, attorney.

Norman C. Perkins, assignee of the State Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $3,000. J. Henry Truman, attorney.

Same v. David Sanborn. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorneys.

Same v. Charles W. Patten. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorneys.

The United States District Court.

ADMIRALTY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

232. Kain v. Propeller City of New York. On motion of libellant, Russell, ruled to close proofs by Nov. 1, 1872.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

2,064. George F. Clark. Denial of bankrupt withdrawn and adjudication by confession entered.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

G. N. 40,234. Waughop v. Higgins et al. Leave to file petition, and ordered summons.

347. Bleir v. Hayes. Default. Judgment, 1 cent and costs.

2,318. Fairbanks v. Berry. Judgment, $748 67.

3,429. Ives v. Taylor. Motion by plaintiff for leave to amend all papers in the proceedings by making defendant's names Wm. H. and Homer B. Taylor, and defendant. [illegible]

3,341. Lerch v. Steele. Motion of plaintiff for rule on defendant to justify appeal bond in 5 days or appeal to be dismissed at defendant's costs, with *procedendo*.

1,749. Bernard v. White. By stipulation stricken from calendar.

3,380. Hughes, executrix, v. Boyle. By stipulation, *nolle prosequi* as to counts on replevin, and case to stand upon count in trover.

1,582. French v. Burt. Verdict. Defendant guilty. Damages $300. Jury polled. Motion for new trial by defendant.

2,383. Arms v. Spengler. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

1,653. Rowley v. Linton. Finding for defendant. Motion for new trial by plaintiff.

1,709. Church v. Leprise. By agreement tried by 8 jurors. Jury to separate by agreement.

(Call—98 to 134 inclusive, except 99, 103, 109, 110, 111, 114, and 123.)

JUDGE JAMESON.

17,061½. Benjamin v. Page, and William Sprague v. Wm G. Lewis, Charles H. Haw, James D. Sturges, and Joseph B. Lewis. Plaintiffs, by Charles M. Sturges, acknowledge satisfaction in open writ of the judgment of June 6, 1871, for 1 cent damages and costs, and ordered said judgment be satisfied of record.

2,412. Solomon v. Butters. Jury again separate by agreement.

(Call unchanged.)

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

749. Kellogg v. Burdick et al. Master's report filed and confirmed. Final decree.

311. A. Odell v. Washington. On motion by defendant, rule on complainant to restore bill in 20 days, or bill to be dismissed at complainant's costs.

396. Miller v. Miller. Hearing in open Court and decree of divorce.

810. Waldorf v. Waldorf. Master's report filed and confirmed and decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

40,214. John W. Waughop v. Edward Higgins et al. Mechanics' lien on distillery on Lot 16, in Block 6, of school section addition, $300. Petition to restore decree and papers in the case of Wallace & Small v. C. A. & Edward Higgins, said Waughop having acquired said claim. John W. Waughop, attorney.

40,215. Jens Z. Alsirop v. Gustavs Soderholst. Replevin. Magee & Olson, attorneys.

40,216. Allen Coryell & Co. v. E. Reynolds & Co. Assumpsit; $500. Charles H. Lawrence, attorney.

40,217. Lacy R. Robinson v. the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same attorney.

40,218. David v. Ann McCarthy et al. Both praying the reconveyance of land to Dennis McCarthy for a consideration of $3,000, such conveyance having really been made to prevent the land falling into the hands of creditors, and Dennis McCarthy having since died, the defendants, his heirs, now claiming the actual ownership of the property, which is situate—Lots 21 and 22, in Block 17, in E. L. Sherman and J. L. W. Clark's Subdivision of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 21, Township 40, N. of Range 14, E. of the 3d P. M., and Lot 4, and north 9 feet of Lot 3, Block 19, in Johnston, Roberts, and Storr's Addition to the city. Cowry & Barnum, attorneys.

40,219. Frederick Manpf v. Martha Ann Van Vechten and Geo. H. Hartman. Trespass $2,000. Wm. Bush, attorney.

40,220. Settled.

40,221. Oliver F. Fuller et al. v. Nicholas T. Curtis. Assumpsit $2,000. Rich & Noble, attorneys.

40,222. Wm. S. Allan et al. v. H. O. Whipple, Rock Island County. Assumpsit $4,000. Same attorneys.

40,223. Louis Stettauer et al. v. the Albany City Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $10,000. Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys.

40,224. Same v. Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Assumpsit, $25,000. Same attorneys.

40,225. Same v. Occidental Insurance Company of San Francisco. Assumpsit, $5,000. Same attorneys.

40,226. Abraham and Hy. N. Hart v. Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Assumpsit, $10,000. Same attorneys.

40,227. Same v. Hope Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. Assumpsit, $3,000. Same attorneys.

40,228. James and Joseph Eager v. Thomas Foley. Assumpsit, $600. Mattocks & Mason, attorneys.

40,229. Benj. S. Cunningham v. M. Mayerhofer. Assumpsit, $600. F. G. Bradley, attorney.

40,230. Ebenezer W. Warner et al. v. Commercial Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $5,000. Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys.

40,231. Manistee Bridge Company v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $1,000. David Fales, attorney.

40,232. G. S. Hubbard, Jr., v. A. F. Tompkins. Assumpsit, $600. Lyman & Jackson, attorneys.

40,233. Laura von Blarscom v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Trespass on covenant, $1,000. Wm. H. Sisson, attorney.

40,234. John Mallin, for use of Henry S. Dietrich, v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company. Same. Same attorney.

40,235. Lyman Baird, for use of Isaac F. Coster, v. Stock and Mutual Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $5,000. Shufeldt & Ball, attorneys.

40,236. Lorenz Betgert v. Doehner. Appeal from Justice Dougherty.

40,237. Hamlin & Hale v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $7,500. Rich & Thomas, attorneys.

40,238. Same v. People's Insurance Company. of San Francisco. Assumpsit, $7,000. Same attorneys.

40,239. F. Gindele et al. v. David Reed and James Dawson. Assumpsit, $900. Barber & Lockner, attorneys.

40,240. Hubert Barrows v. John Chrimes. Petition for mechanics' lien. Brawley & Fry, attorneys.

40,241. Charles [illegible] v. Hibernia Insurance Company, of Ohio. Assumpsit, $3,000. L. Proudfoot, attorney.

40,242. Hale P. Body et al. v. John McIntyre et al. Assumpsit, $300. Same attorney.

40,243. Joseph Zeniseheck, for the use of Mary Sallman v. May Such. Assumpsit, $2,000. E. A. Otis and O. Morasses, attorneys.

40,244. Peter Nelson v. Ruhman. Trespass, $3,000. O. Morasses, attorney.

40,245. Anna Kammerer, by her next friend, Lizzie Kammerer, v. Julius Bauer and Rudolph Bauer. Assumpsit, $700, and Narr. W. D. Brown, attorney.

40,246. Mary Ann v. Joseph Colwell. Divorce.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE BOOTH.

1,769. Sheridan v. Sillis. Service by publication. Default and judgment, $210, and special execution.

2,084. Haas v. Johnson. Rule on defendant, Johnson, to plead in ten days.

231. Shute v. O'Neill. Jury again called.

261. Johnson v. Peterson. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

(Call unchanged.)

JUDGE BOOTH.

1,865. Whitehouse v. Hayward. Motion by plaintiff on affidavits filed to increase bond. Leave to defendant to file counter affidavits by Monday next.

RAILWAY CONDEMNATION.

List of claims to be tried to-day: O. Huse and Mary J. K. Huse, Michael Kigney, Elizabeth Kigney, Thos. B. Hasley, Ellen J. Hasley, Daniel Ahern, Honora Ahern, Kirchoff Chatterton, Stephen Chatterton, Jeremiah Kelly, Robert Forsythe, Agnes McLaughlin and heirs, Chas. H. Atkins, Mary L. Atkins, Chas. Bolin, Edward W. M. Blaine, Wm. A. Blaine, Amos J. Snell, Henrietta Snell, Chas. Kelly, Theresa Kelly, Amos J. Snell, Henrietta Snell, Geo. W. Carpenter, Lewis B. Carpenter, John O. Higgins, James P. Prindreville, Mary O. Prindreville.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

581. Meyer v. Carpenter et al. Rule to show cause discharged.

601. Portner et al. v. Johnston et al. Time to answer, &c., further extended 5 days.

582. Sawyer et al. v. Willard et al. Service by publication on Preston G. Willard, C. E. Willard, Eliza G. Richards, W. C. Richards, Miranda C. Gray, Hy. C. Gray, Mary M. Wallace, T. J. Wallace, and Clara H. Carpenter, and default. Cause heard, and decree.

B. R. S. Hapgood v. McArthur et al. Personal service on John McArthur, and service by publication v. Mary K. Backner, and all whom it may concern. Default, and reference to Lawrence, Master.

NEW SUITS.

4,011. John Verreen v. the vessel Adriatic. Assumpsit, $100. Appeal from Justice Max Eberhardt.

4,012. A. P. Mason v. Otto Sohn. Appeal from Justice Austin.

4,013. Louis Wahl v. Robert Leitch, James Turner, and George W. Maxfield, trading as Turner & Maxfield, co-partners. Bill for relief.

4,014. John Dillon v. Isaac H. Summers. Appeal from Justice Max Eberhardt.

4,015. Moses D. Wells et al. v. The People's Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $3,500. L. S. Hodges, attorney.

4,016. Mangan v. Bremnan. Appeal from Justice Max Eberhardt.

4,017. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $5,000. Wm. Talcott, attorney.

4,018. Arthur Warrington v. Charles Brachvogel. Assumpsit, $350. Robert A. Hill, attorney.

4,019. Widgington v. McLaughlin. Appeal from Justice Walsh.

4,020. Graff v. Jost. Same.

4,021. Ashfield v. Northwestern Manufacturing Company. Same.

4,022. Zuckermann v. Francis M. Mullen, et al. Same.

4,023. Johnson v. Allen. Same.

4,024. Laner v. Newett. Same.

4,025. Campbell v. Rutherford. Same.

4,026. Martin v. O'Sullivan. Same.

4,027. Seivers v. Parnell. Same.

4,028. Perl v. Alliance White Lead Co. Same.

4,029. Dankman Adler v. A. J. Kenney. Assumpsit, $200. E. & A. VanBuren.

4,030. Charles Cleaver v. Wm. L. Robinson. Appeal from Justice Haines.

4,031. John v. Kattie Peterson. Divorce. Living in an open state of adultery.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

244. Sweeney and Campbell. Plea of guilty by both defendants. Under age. Sentence deferred.

277. Biddle. Murder. Plea of not guilty.

266. Ersegovitch. Continued by agreement. Bail fixed at $5,000.

G. N. 843. Fannin. Case reinstated and capias ordered.

277. Fannin. Nolle prosequi entered.

—. People ex rel. Haleide v. Bradley. Habeas corpus. Relator held in default of $200 bail.

244. Smith. Former plea withdrawn. Plea of guilty and under age.

263. Murphy. Jury trial. Verdict, guilty; value, $5.

245. John Higgins. Recognizance forfeited.

258. Watson and Murphy. Jury trial of both. Verdict, guilty; value, $15, and under age.

261. Waterman and Dundee. Jury trial. Verdict guilty. Waterman 3 years, and Dundee 1 year in the Penitentiary. Motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment.

260. Waterman. Jury trial. One year in the Penitentiary. Motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment.

253. Wilson. Jury trial. Verdict guilty. Five years in the Penitentiary.

264. O'Halloran. Plea not guilty. Bail fixed at $1,000.

CALENDAR TO-DAY.

267. Joseph Eragovitch, is continued by agreement.

271. Frank Hildt and Patrick Foley; 272. Same; 274. Edward Kelly and Edward Kane; 242. Oleson & Pierre; 286. William Webb; 189. Charles Brown.

The Illinois Supreme Court.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 26.—The Supreme Court met this morning pursuant to adjournment, the full bench being present.

MOTIONS DECIDED.

141. Motion for leave to appellee to file suggestions of error. The Court intimated that the motion was unnecessary, the right being given by the statute.

77. Application for *certiorari* allowed.

79. Motion for continuance set aside and judgment affirmed.

20. Motion for time for filing briefs allowed, and six days given.

21. Motion for time to file briefs allowed, and time extended to the 1st day of October, the appellant being allowed ten days thereafter to file a reply.

28. Order of affirmance set aside, and ten days' time for filing briefs on the part of the appellee allowed.

LICENSE GRANTED.

On the application of Mr. George M. Leland, the Court issued a license to Conrad B. Bitser to practice as an attorney on papers filed.

NEW MOTIONS.

206. Motion for leave to assign additional errors allowed.

389. Appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages, for want of record.

390. Same order.

8. People's docket submitted on the part of the appellant on briefs filed.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

The call for to-day included numbers 181 to 200.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions to Date.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 26.—The following decisions have been made up to and including to-day:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1872.

46. Harding v. Town of Hale. Reversed and remanded.

140. Parmelee et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

144. Bunch v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

171. Union Building Association v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

177. Armstrong, administratrix, v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

211. Hemingway et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

333. Gibbons v. Bressler. Affirmed.

383. Tucker et al. v. Gill. Reversed and remanded.

386. Workman v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

387. Petwin v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

481. Bowen et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

488. Sangamon Insurance Company v. McKean et al. Affirmed.

539. Sherlock v. Village of Winnetka. Reversed and remanded with directions.

596. Weckler et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

601. McEwen v. Morey. Reversed and remanded.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1872.

141. Otis v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

142. Honore v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

143. Prescott et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

169. Garrison v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

191. Dunham & Whitehead v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

212. O'Reilly (warrant 1,421) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

213. O'Reilly (warrant 1,424) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

214. Griffin v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

215. Larmon v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

216. Larned v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

217. H. H. Walker (warrant 1,324) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

218. Harding v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

219. Woodruff (warrant 1,393) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

220. Stampofski v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

221. Stampofski (warrant 1,342) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

222. Dyer & Butler v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

223. Mills (warrant 1,487) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

224. Woodruff (warrant 1,488) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

225. Dyer v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

226. Seeley v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

227. Starr v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

228. Tilden v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

229. W. K. Wells v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

230. Harding v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

231. Brandt v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

232. McLeod v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

233. Small v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

234. Traynor v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

235. Follansbee v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

236. Mills et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

237. Harris v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

238. Brown v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

239. Burbank v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

240. G. K. Adams v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

241. Wallace v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

242. Johnson v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

243. Shufeldt v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

244. Allport v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

245. Potwin v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

246. Burke and Armstrong v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

247. Hale et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

248. Goodwin v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

249. Cooper et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

250. Larned v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

251. O. Walker v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

252. B. & St. [illegible] v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

253. Butler v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

254. R. Wheeler et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

255. H. H. Walker v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

256. Fowler v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

257. Taylor et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

258. Derby et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

259. Jacobs et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

260. Mason et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

261. Stearns v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

262. Goodrich v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

263. Forsythe v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

264. Lincoln et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

265. Bestor et al. v. Watson. Decree modified, bills dismissed, costs equally divided.

266. Roberts v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

267. Follansbee et al. (warrant 1,117) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

268. M. O. Walker (warrant 1,349) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

269. Carey v. Henderson, et al. Affirmed.

270. Salisbury et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

271. Hunt v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

272. G. K. Adams v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

273. Rae v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

274. Ayres v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

275. Vass et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

276. Barker et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

277. Bryan et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

278. Blake, impleaded, v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

279. Chapman et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

280. Bowen et al. impleaded v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

281. Loeb, impleaded, v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

282. John A. Rice et al. impleaded v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

283. Adams & Parker v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

284. Schuster et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

285. Howe et al. (warrant 1,065) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

286. E. L. Brown v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

287. Snowhook v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

288. March et al. impleaded v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

289. Page et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

290. McDonnell v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

291. Woodruff (warrant 1,397) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

292. Follansbee (warrant 1,398) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

293. Mills v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

294. Hoxie v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

295. O'Rielly (warrant 1,316) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

296. Larned (warrant 1,096) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

297. Follansbee (warrant 1,119) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

298. Stampofski et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

299. Talcott v. Draper. Affirmed.

300. Major v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

301. Brown et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

302. Murray et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

303. Terwilliger v. Great Western Telegraph Company, et al. Reversed and remanded, with directions.

304. Monroe v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

305. H. H. Walker (warrant 1,316) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

306. Burton et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

517. Harrison (warr. 1,548) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

518. Harrison (warr. 1,523) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

519. Tyler et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

520. Andrews v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

521. Gerrish v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

522. Potwin v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

523. Woodruff (warr. 1,197) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

524. Harris et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

530. Mason v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

531. Galt et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

549. Hogarth et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

553. Dyer v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

554. Smith et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

555. H. H. Walker (warrant 1,170) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

557. Hamilton v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

558. M. O. Walker v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

579. J. M. Barker v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

594. T. Wright et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

595. T. Wright et al. (warrant 1,485) v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

597. Bulkley et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

598. City of Chicago v. Haber. Affirmed.

614. President and Trustees of the Village of Lockport v. Gaylord. Reversed and remanded.

620. Adlard v. Adlard. Affirmed.

628. S. M. Moore v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

629. Pacific Hotel Company v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

630. Campbell v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

631. Winston et al. v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

632. Norwood et al. v. Guerdon. Affirmed.

640. Commissioners of Town of Rutland v. Commissioners of Town of Dayton. Reversed and remanded.

659. Edwards, impleaded, v. Evans. Reversed and remanded.

661. Bauer, impleaded, v. City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

669. Rocca, by next friend, v. Henderson Co. Affirmed.

656. Hamilton v. Stuart et al. Reversed in part.

657. Laycock v. Oleson. Reversed and remanded.

662. McLain v. Farden et al. Reversed and remanded.

673. Morgan v. Clayton. Affirmed.

741. Martin v. Judd. Reversed and bill dismissed.

87. Price et al. v. Karnes. Affirmed.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The New Chapel to be Erected as a Memorial to Mrs. Collier—An Address to the Society.

A full meeting of the Trustees and the congregation of the First Unitarian (Rev. R. Laird Collier's) Church was held last Monday evening, when the following highly appropriate address to the Society was unanimously agreed upon:

CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1872.

To the First Unitarian Society of Chicago:

At the close of the church service yesterday morning, the undersigned were requested to prepare a statement, to be placed upon our records, expressive of the great bereavement of this Society in the death of Mrs. Mary Price Collier, who died on the 13th day of this month.

We feel keenly how inadequate are words to express the sense of our loss.

Through the period,—now nearly seven years,—since our beloved pastor has had charge of this church, Mrs. Collier has been an active participant, foremost in every good work to promote its welfare. The Society and all its interests were constantly in her thoughts; and the power of her wise, just, and conscientious influence in its welfare, increasing with every year added to her life. It is pleasing now to contemplate how all the members of this society, old and young, alike without exception, brought to her, when living, the tribute of their love, as they now revere, and will continue to revere, her memory forever. As we recall her in our homes and in here, in the Church, in the Sunday School, in our social gatherings, and in our religious conferences, it would seem that the inevitable loss is also irreparable; but it is in the order of Providence that such a life once given to blossom on earth has perpetual succession in the sphere it first gladdened and hallowed with its presence; and we trust that, in some great measure, this pure spirit will abide with us for inspiration and guidance, in the place of her presence and counsel while living.

We put upon these records the abiding sense of our gratitude for the influence of that life, in which, for so many years, there has been shown to us, in rarest combination, the highest qualities of womanhood; but the loftiest tribute we can give to the memory of the dear friend whom we lament will be, in all the coming years, to make this, the church of her affection, conform to the transcendent beauty and purity of her life.

[Signed,] D. L. SHOREY,
FRED. P. FISHER.

It was further determined that the chapel, which is to be built in the rear of the new church, should be erected as a memorial to the late Mary Price Collier, the lamented wife of the pastor. The cost of this beautiful and appropriate memorial will be $30,000, of which $15,000 was subscribed on the spot. The plan furnished by Messrs. Cochrane & Miller has been adopted, both for the church and the chapel, and work will be commenced at an early day on the latter, which is to be built and occupied first. The chapel will be in the rear of the church, on the west side, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, and, for beauty of design and finish in every detail, will take rank among the finest specimens of church architecture in the country. Work has been pushed with energy on the rebuilding of Unity (Rev. Robert Collyer's) Church and the restored chapel, in the basement of the building, will be dedicated a week from Sunday, both Rev. Robert Collyer and Rev. Robert Laird Collier officiating. On the following Sunday the Rev. R. Laird Collier will return to the city, and resume his duties as pastor of the First Church.

[Advertisement.]

Fearless Stoves.

YOUNG AMERICA, Ill., Sept. 21, 1872.

Messrs. John F. Rathbone & Co.:

GENTS: At the Henderson County Fair we exhibited your Fearless Cooking Stove and took the First Premium over our competitors. They had the best talker in two counties with their stove, so it is the actual merit of the Fearless that won. Yours truly,

TURRE & ROWELL.

All Aboard for Washington Heights.

The great and attractive sale of residence and business lots at Washington Heights takes place to-morrow (Saturday), on the grounds. A free train will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Sherman and Harrison streets, at 10 o'clock a. m. C. G. Thayer & Co., real estate auctioneers, will make the sale. An opportunity is here presented to secure pleasant homes in the suburbs at figures that bring them within the reach of all.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Money was hard during the afternoon, and advanced gradually from 7 per cent to 1-16 per day, but before the close there was a relaxation to 7 per cent, with the latest business about 5 per cent on stock collaterals. The advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England had no effect. Sterling dull; long, weak at 108½@109; short, firm at 109½@110.

Gold dull and steady all day at 113¾@114. Loans between 1 per cent and 1-32 for borrowing, and 3-64 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $70,000,000. The Treasury disbursements were $36,000. The Treasury sold one million at 114 05-100 and 114 07-100.

Governments lower in the morning, but closed a fraction firmer.

State bonds dull and steady.

The stock market was generally dull in the morning. The market was heavy and declined 1@2 per cent, with considerable pressure to sell. The market assumed a firmer tone in the afternoon, when there was a recovery of 1@2 from the lowest point. Erie was an exception to the general market, opening at 46¾, advancing to 48, and falling to 46 at the close. The greatest difference between cash and regular Erie was 1½ per cent, and most of the time there was no difference whatever. The corner apparently related for the purpose of encouraging sales. In Pacific Mail there was a difference of ½@¾ per cent between cash and regular, with large sales. Its closing prices were the best of the day. A large amount of Northwestern preferred was turned into cash. The whole market closed steady. The first mortgage bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad were admitted to-day to the regular calls of the Stock Exchange by a unanimous vote. The difficulties in Erie are believed to be over, at a cost of $800,000.

Sterling Exchange, 7½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	113½
Coupons, '62	114½	Coupons, '68	113
Coupons, '64	114½	10-40s	108½
Coupons, '65	114½	Currency 6s	111
Coupons, '65 (new)	113½	New 5s	110½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	72	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	72	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	48		

STOCKS.

Canton	94	St. Paul, pfd	74½
W. U. Tel	71	Wabash	69
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	73
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	80½	Terre Haute	33
American	83	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	73½	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	95	O. & M	40
Erie	48	C. C. & C	33
Erie pfd	76	C. B. & Q	117
Harlem	110½	Lake Shore	91½
Harlem pfd	115	Illinois Central	129
Michigan Central	115	Un. Pacific stocks	36½
Pittsburgh	88	U. P. bonds	85
Northwestern	71½	Cen. Pacific bonds	101
N. W. pfd	85	Del. Lack & W	97
Rock Island	110½	B., H. & Erie	6
New Jersey Central	101		
St. Paul	54½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—11 a. m.—Flour, 32s. Winter wheat, 12s 4d; spring wheat, 12s@12s 9d; white, 12s 3d@13s 4d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 53s. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—3 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Market unchanged. Lard, 40s 9d.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26.—Bonds of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Rentes, 53f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9½d; Orleans, 9½@9¾d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and firm; red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 32s. Corn, 29s 9d. Lard, 40s 9d. Tallow, 44s 3d. Turpentine, 45s@45s 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 26—Evening.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾. Bonds of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 89¼; Erie, 39½.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £434,000. Rate of discount of Bank England advanced ½ per cent; now 4½ per cent.

Tallow, 44s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The heavy rain this morning was bad for trade. The markets are glutted with dead meats, selling very low. Many extra sides at 2@6c P D. Cattle to-day, 2,600, making 9,340 thus far this week, or 300 less than last week. Besides fresh cattle, many stale are offering, and scarcely one-half the stock was sold. The market is the hardest of the season, counting the cost of stock. Lots sold at ½c per head below cost in Ohio. We can scarcely quote a market to-day. A tidy lot of 7¼ cwt. Kentucky steers sold at 10c, 940 lbs 4¾ cwt, and a good lot of 7¾ cwt Ohio at $8.00; 6 car poor Texans, 6 cwt, 7c; a few good Cherokees, 6¼ cwt, 9c; the best cattle holding for 13c. There are no fixed rates.

Sheep to-day, 4,400, making 22,800 thus far this week, against 18,700 the same date last week. Sheep lower at 5@6c for the bulk; a few prime, 6¼c; some hard 45 lb Ohio lambs sold at 5¼c; thinnish Canada at 7c; fat do, 8@8½c, with very few extra State 10@c at 6¼c. Market bad.

Hogs—46 cars to-day, and 33,100 thus far this week, or the same as last week at this time. Prices lower, or 5@5½c for live and 6@6½c for dressed. A few light pigs at 7c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Cattle receipts to-day, including one car required to arrive of 527, making a total for the week thus far 7,633, or 449 cars against 543 last week. Market lifeless and very unsettled; buyers unwilling to take hold at any offer. The few that were sold varied but little from yesterday's prices. Most of the stock in yards consists of common natives and Texans which were neglected. Sales—37 Ohio steers, 1,156 to 1,167 lbs, at $4 32½; 37 Illinois steers, 1,345 lbs, at $5 25; 32 Texans, 1,140 lbs, at $4 00; 48 Michigan, 923 to 1,330 lbs, at $4 00@5 50; 28 Kentucky, 1,233 lbs, at $5 00; 76 Missouri, 1,083 lbs, at $5 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,200, making total for week thus far 17,000, against 13,000 same time last week. Market slow. Sales—Canada lambs at $4.00@7.25; Canada sheep, $4.00@5.75; Western sheep, $4.75@5.50. Sales 184 Canada lambs, 67 to 71 lbs, at $6 70@7 20; 47 Canada sheep, 107 lbs, $5 00; 154 Indiana sheep, 112 lbs, $5 10.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,100, making supply for week thus far 23,000, against 13,000 same time last week. Market dull, and 10@15c off; 776 Ohio hogs, 174 to 207 lbs, at $4 87½; 381 Michigan, 169 to 189 lbs, at $4 75@4 90.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Cattle opened fairly active for good quality, but closed dull and heavy for all grades, and prices declined ¼@½c. Very best on sale to-day, $6.00@6.75; generally rated first quality, $4.75@6.00; medium or good fair quality, $4.50@4.75. Receipts, 3,683. Sales, 3,272.

Hogs—Full supply and moderate demand. Market closed weak and ½c lower. Sales at $6@7 25. Receipts, 9,108.

Sheep—Heavy with downward tendency. Sales at $4.50@6.25. Receipts, 3,880.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6 15@6 60; common to good extra, $7 20@7 50; good to choice, $7.55@8 40; white wheat extra, $8.40@9.75; St. Louis, $7.65@11 25. Rye flour easier at $4.50@5.75. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet; an advance in freights has a depressing effect on the market; rejected spring, $1.35@1.38; No 2 Chicago spring, $1.51@1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.55@1.56; extra choice No 1 do, $1 66; white Western, $1.70@1 90; winter, red, Illinois, $1.62@1.68. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn steady with a moderate demand; receipts, 242,000 bu; steamer, mixed Western, 64@65c; sail do, 64@65c; yellow, 66c; white, 66c; white, mixed, 65c. Oats lower; receipts, 45,000; old Western mixed, 43@47c; new do 39@41½c; new white, 41½@45c.

EGGS—Firm; 30@31c.

HAY and HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, unchanged. Sugar in moderate demand; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11½c; refined, 24½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 80.

PROVISIONS—Pork, beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet, firm; No 1 to prime steam new, 9½@9¾c; old, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER and CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat better, but quiet; No. 2 red winter, $1 48; No. 1 scarce—held at $1 61@1 62. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed, 47c; high mixed, 48c. Oats firm; new No. 1 State, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in good demand at 21@21½c for car lots; 22@23½c for trade lots.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; superfine, $4.50@5 25; extra, $5.25@6 50; Wheat quiet, firm; red, $1 75@1 80; white, $1 90@2 00. Rye, 74@75c. Corn firmer; yellow, 70c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16c; refined, 23c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice white, $2 05; common to fair red, $1.45@1 85; Western red, $1.55@1.65. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 65c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 40c; white, 42@45c. Rye quiet, 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong and stock light. Mess pork, $15 50. Bulkmeats firm, unchanged. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 8½c; sides, 11½c; clear rib, 12c. Sugar-cured hams scarce and higher, 21@22c. Lard very dull; heavy prime Western offered at 8½c, without buyers.

BUTTER—In fair demand; choice, 30@32c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 Milwaukee offered at $1.40; no buyers. Corn steady and fair demand; sales of 60,000 bu No. 2 Western at 55c. Oats neglected; prime wanted. Other grain neglected.

FREIGHTS—Firm.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—TOBACCO—Steady; sales 34 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, with good order demand. Mess pork, $15.75. Bacon—shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 12c packed. Bulk meats unchanged; no sides in market. Lard, 9½@11½c.

WHISKEY—90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet, firm, and unchanged. Corn quiet and weak at 44@45c. Rye firm at 71@72c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and firm at $15.75. Lard steady; summer at 8c; steam, 8½@8¾c; sales of kettle at 8½c. Bulk meats and bacon in fair demand and firm at unchanged quotations. Sugar-cured hams, summer, 70; no winter offered; stock about exhausted.

HOGS—Dull and a shade lower; $4.25@4 70.

WHISKEY—Sales at 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.81; amber Michigan, $1 62; No. 1 red, $1 58@1 60; No. 2 red, $1.48@1.49½. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, cash, 49c; seller October, 44c; low mixed, 45½c. Oats dull, and a shade lower; No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 31c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 7½@8c; Oswego and Kingston, 14@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, white and yellow, firm; 83@85c. Oats dull, lower; 38@45c. Bran, $1 05.

HAY—Firmer at $30.00@32.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at 15.50. Bacon dull and lower; asking 9@11½@12c. Hams, sugar-cured, 17@18c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 23. Sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 14.

COTTON—Active; sales 3,200 good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19½c; receipts, 3,278 bales; stock 28,876 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring unchanged; No. 2, $1 24@1 26; No. 2 red winter, $1.69@1 65. Corn dull; No. 2 mix d, 46c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 30c. Barley buoyant; Iowa 75@80c; Minnesota, $1.10. Rye in good demand; No. 2, 58c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Bacon irregular; no sales; shoulder, 8c; clear rib 11@11½c; clear sides 12@12½c. Lard in fair demand for future; prime steam, 8½c.

HOGS—Easier at $4 00@4.30.

CATTLE—At $5@6c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 26½; No. 2, $1 18. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 24½c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, 34½c. Rye quiet, firm; No. 1, 55c. Barley steady; No. 2, 54c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 15c; Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 94,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 27,000 brls; wheat, 188,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 26.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 17@18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand, at full prices. Corn meal steady; $2 60@2 65. Corn dull, 70@72c. Oats dull and drooping, nominally 45c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce and firmer; shoulders, 11@9½c; clear sides, 13½@13c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sour Stomach.

If the food taken into the stomach is not digested it decomposes. In the latter case a pungent gas is developed which causes sour eructations, or else the stomach itself secretes an acid which rising upward at intervals stings the gullet sharply. These extremely disagreeable sensations are attributable to impaired digestion. To get rid of them, or prevent their recurrence, it is only necessary to tone and regulate the gastric organs with Hostetter's Bitters. It will not answer to postpone the graver remedy with the idea that the unpleasant symptoms will disappear of themselves. So far from that being the case, they almost invariably culminate, if neglected, in chronic dyspepsia with its concomitants of gnawing in the stomach, dizziness, perverted vision, headache, and sleeplessness. It is true that all these disagreeables may be obviated by a course of the Bitters; but how much wiser to anticipate their arrival with one or two doses of that sure preventive of indigestion and strengthener of the alimentary organs.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock,

At the Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell

373 LOTS

In Aubert's Subdivision of 40 acres, in the S. E. Qr. of Sec. 22, Town 40, Range 13 East.

This property is well located on Milwaukee-av., and south, and accessible by the Chicago & St. Paul Road now building, and the Northwestern R. R.

Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years. Title perfect. Full warrantee deeds given.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

the largest, most attractive, and best assortment of Household Furniture ever offered at auction:

40 parlor suits,
20 chamber sets,
25 marble-top tables,
75 black walnut bedsteads,
50 camp chairs,
300 chairs and rockers of every description,
200 pairs of rich window shades,
150 comforters,
30 rolls of English Brussels and wool carpets,
10 crates of W. G. crockery, (firsts)
10 casks of Rockingham and yellow-ware,
75 pkgs glassware,
1 pianoforte, (new)
1 second-hand English body Brussels carpet, 100 yards,
1 second-hand English velvet carpet, 100 yards.
Assortment of other goods too numerous to mention.

On SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY AT AUCTION.

Friday, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold Parlor and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Turkish Chairs and Lounges, Side Boards, Hall Trees, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Office, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, &c., &c. We shall also sell a large lot of furniture of various styles and quality, to close consignments, as we make our farewell sale at auction at 10 o'clock. Goods will and must be sold to pay advance charges. We shall, after Oct. 1, be located at

292 and 294 State-st.,

when we shall continue to sell at wholesale and retail at manufacturers' prices.

Upholstering, by us a specialty, and we shall endeavor to get up good work, that will stand usage and give entire satisfaction.

We hope to merit the continued patronage of our friends and the PUBLIC.

COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 286 and 288 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court. After Oct. 1 we shall be located at 292 and 294 State-st., near Van Buren-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms 55 and 57 Market-st., new parlor suits, elegant chamber sets, tables, chairs, mattresses, plated ware, cutlery, crockery, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

458 NORTH WELLS-ST.

Household Furniture AT AUCTION.

We will sell without reserve on Monday morning, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, the entire contents of house No. 458 North Wells street, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that the Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company is largely indebted to me, and that the property, which is the basis of capital of said company, and which is, by public notice, offered for sale, must be subjected to the payment of the amount due me, and that, without such payment being made, no person, as purchaser of that property, can get title thereto, without the same being subjected to such above mentioned payment.

Chicago, Sept 26, 1872. DAVID M. FORD.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF County Commissioner,

SEPTEMBER 27, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that only a few more days remain within which parties desiring a rebate of taxes in the burnt district can make application. The Collectors' books will be returned soon. All parties interested will have to avail themselves of the opportunity to procure rebate within the next few days.

M. C. STEARNS,
Chairman Committee on Equalization.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 162 Washington-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

DYHRENFURTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE EVENING COURSE begins October 1, and lasts five months. Price for the course, $25, and for outfit of books and materials, $5. Circulars to be had at the College, 254 and 256 Milwaukee-av.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Come and see the New and Improved Iron Window Guard, manufactured by HORROCKS, MATTHEWS & CO., 43 and 45 South Market-st.

To Architects and Builders.

I have a quantity of blank sets of specifications on hand which I will sell at a bargain. Address

T. F. BLACKALLER,
P.O. Box 345.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES,

A large assortment of the above, with many other varieties of FALL BULBS. Send for Catalogue.

HOVEY & CO.,
17 and 19 East Harrison-st., near the Post Office.

Carpet Cleaning.

Carpets Dusted, Laid, and Renovated. 1057 Indiana-av., corner of Twenty-third-st. BARKER.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

Fall Entrance Examination Oct. 3. For Catalogues, Annual Reports, or entrance examination papers of June 3, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT PACIFIC MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS, AND CARAVAN, ONLY 2 DAYS MORE! Cor. State & 22d-sts.

Commences Monday, Sept. 30, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, on RANDOLPH-ST., opposite West Side Rink.

Every Afternoon and Evening.

Doors open at 1 and 7. Performances commence at 2 and 7½ p. m.

Admission, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between State and Dearborn.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

Monday Evening, Sept. 23.

OUR COMPANY:

F. CAMPBELL,	C. BENEDICT,
J. H. BURRIDGE,	MERRILL GREEN,
E. M. KAYNE,	C. HUNNEMAN,
J. A. LANG,	F. PAULER,
C. POSTELLE,	H. HANSON,
F. MARTIN,	S. GRILBERGER,
G. BOACH,	E. WAGNER,
M. BRISTON,	S. S. NORRIS,
S. MYERS,	R. MELTON,
WM. ARLINGTON,	BEN COTTON,
J. R. KEMBLE,	C. RICHARDS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN .... Lessees and Managers.

To-Night and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons

The brilliant transformation dancer, MLLE CERITO.

The artistic character vocalist, Miss PATTI ROSA.

The renowned character artists and dancers, DICK CARROLL AND HIS BOYS.

The celebrated gymnasts and acrobats, THE VIC TORELLIS.

The charming songstress and actress, Miss ROSA LEE.

The graceful and dashing solo danseuse, MLLE. LEONTINE.

The talented character artists, Miss MINNIE RAINFORTH and WILL C. BURTON.

Brilliant success of the great London comique, J. H. MILBURN.

MISS SALLIE MASON,
HARRY G. RICHMOND, HARRY GUION,
R. COLLIER, FRANK H. NELSON.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, led by the accomplished star premiere Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG, with Miss SOPHIE REMMELSBERG in two Grand Ballets. First week of the new SONG AND DANCE BALLET.

The performance will conclude with the new musical burlesque entitled BLUE BEARD.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

THE YATES EVENING.

South Side,

"MODERN SOCIETY."

This great lecture, which run 105 nights in London, will inaugurate the South Side course next Monday evening, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Reserved seats now for sale at the bookstore of Carpenter & Sheldon, 956 Wabash-av.

West Side,

"PRINCES OF THE PEN."

In this lecture, prepared by Mr. Yates especially for the American platform, and delivered here for the first time, he has embodied the same dramatic elements that made "Modern Society" so successful. It will be of special interest because of Mr. Yates' intimate personal acquaintance with the distinguished English authors.

Tickets now for sale at West Side Library, 289 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st. Admission $1.00. Reserved Seats $1 25.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Announcement Extraordinary.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30,

Roberts' Combination. 30 Star Performers,

headed by the well-known and popular artists, Messrs. BILLY PASTOR and BILLY MANNING; Miss CHRISTY, the beautiful Weston Sisters, E. M. HALL, DAVE WILSON, G. W. Jester, the Man with the Talking Hand, etc., etc.

More New Faces and More Talent than ever seen together in any one Company, in this or any city.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

N. D. ROBERTS, Manager.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF

SARATOGA!

SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE OF

SARATOGA!

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

Next week THE ROGUE'S MARCH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

When she will appear, by particular request, upon the occasion of her Complimentary Benefit, as HER CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS

MAD. EUGENIE DE ROODE RICE

Will resume lessons Monday, Oct. 7. Apply at LYON & HEALY'S.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.

Opens Saturday, Sept. 28.
Juvenile class, 10 o'clock a. m.
Gentlemen's class, 8 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.

Notice of opening hereafter.

Bournique's Dancing Academies

Will open:

West Side—517 and 519 West Madison-st., FRIDAY, Sept. 27.

South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.; SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"

OR,

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.

No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.

No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.

No. 5—Speeches of Judge Oates and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 32 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid .... $ .10
50 Copies .... [illegible]
100 Copies .... [illegible]
500 Copies .... [illegible]
1,000 Copies .... [illegible]

Send orders RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere. Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

312 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, Two Thousand reams of printing paper, 24x38, weighing at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to samples to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois,—

500 reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 31, 1872, 800 reams on or before Jan 15, 1873, and 1,000 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond to the Governor in the penalty of $20,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance hereof; and also, that he or they will furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever required to do so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS

For the Construction of the Foundation of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

"Sealed proposals will be received until the [illegible] day of September, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the delivery of all material and all the work, construction and finish [illegible] the foundation and walls to grade, of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Room, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark st.

Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of taking the ground in its present condition, and will be required to remove all debris, make all required excavations for the work, and to have the whole work completed and covered so as fully to protect the same from frost on or before the 15th day of December, 1872.

All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice, and a penal bond with security to be approved by the Committee, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the foundation of the Jail and Criminal Court Room."

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
C. WAHL,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
F. H. PAHLMAN,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Sept. 17, 1872.

All daily papers published in the city please insert until Sept. 27, 1872.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., Hats, Caps and Furs,

REMOVED TO

220 & 222 MADISON,

CORNER FRANKLIN ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW BROWN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BEEF, PORK, LARD, SMOKED BEEF,

Extra Sugar-Cured Hams, Tongues, Tripe, and Pigs' Feet,

S. W. Cor. 18th and Grove-sts., Chicago.

Winter-cured Hams constantly on hand.

DR. J. W. WICKER,

Magnetic and Eclectic Physician, treats the sick with magnetic touch and the use of unadulterated remedies. A specialty made of chronic diseases. 156 West Madison-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. [illegible] and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash av. and [illegible] second-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	Sept 25	Algeria	[illegible]
Java	Oct 2	Parthia	[illegible]
China	Oct 9	Calabria	[illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. S. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

On Washington-st., west of Union Park.

Three-story stone front House of 14 rooms, all modern improvements; brick House; lot 31x150; furnace, range, &c. Immediate possession.

SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible] 280, 281, and 282, Vol. [illegible] of the Records of [illegible] of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages [illegible] 412, in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of [illegible] county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed thus herein set forth, [illegible] Anthony W. [illegible] Charles A. [illegible] Nelson H. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. [illegible] Chicago, Illinois [illegible] of the County of Athens, Ohio [illegible] [illegible]

Valley coal region, [illegible] lumbus & Hocking [illegible] mines on the land [illegible] Persons desiring to [illegible] to examine these [illegible]

July 15, 1872.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, Sept. 26.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
Printing Paper

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21, 1872.

Pursuant to law, I hereby invite proposals in sealed envelopes for furnishing for the use of the State of Illinois, for the two years commencing January 1st, 1873, ending December 31st, 1874, Three Thousand reams of printing paper, 20x28, weighing not less than at least 45 lbs per ream, and equal in every respect to the sample to be obtained of the Secretary of State. Said proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of state of Illinois until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th day of November, 1872, and will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day.

Each proposal must be submitted to the Secretary of State, and marked on the back of an envelope "Proposals for Printing Paper," and one sheet of the paper as a sample to be furnished with each bid. All of said paper must be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State House in Springfield, Illinois, on or reams to be delivered on or before Dec. 31, 1873, 800 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1873, and 1,200 reams on or before Feb. 15, 1874.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bonds to the Governor, in the penalty of $10,000, conditioned that he will faithfully furnish and deliver the said paper in kind, quality and quantity, at the times, place, and upon the terms named in the contract in pursuance of law; and that he or they will not furnish any additional amount of paper that may be required for the use of the State, upon the same terms, and of like quality, whenever the same shall be so by the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS

For the Construction of the Foundation of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 27th day of September, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, for the delivery of all material and the completion of the foundation of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Room, on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Dearborn street, in the City of Chicago, according to plans specifications and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Kent, architects, No. 14 South Clark st.

Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of the following schedule of prices, and the successful bidder will be required to remove all debris, and make all other excavations for the foundation, and to have the whole work completed and covered so as fully to protect the same from frost on or before the first day of December, 1872.

All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, and addressed to the "Building Committee," and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and a penal bond, with security to be approved by the Committee, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned that the party accepted and performs the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in two sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids reserved is reserved.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the foundation of the Jail and Criminal Court Room."

JOHN OSA WORD,
O. WAHL,
JOSEPH C. KERR,
J. M. FARLEIGH,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners Cook County.

Sept. 17, 1872.

All daily papers published in the city please insert until Sept. 27, 1872.

REMOVALS

REMOVAL.

SWIFT, DEMPSTER & CO.,
Hats, Caps and Furs,
REMOVED TO
220 & 222 MADISON,
CORNER FRANKLIN ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BEEF, PORK, LARD,
SMOKED BEEF,
Extra Sugar-Cured Hams, Tongues, Tripe, and Pigs' Feet,
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Marmotte and Meteotic Physician, treats the sick, with his wonderful Vegetable Preparations of unexcelled remedies. A specialty made of chronic diseases. 186 West Madison-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight like those perfect Lenses, ground and polished by Prof. Spencer, and fitted to your eyes by their scientific Diamond Optometer at Henry Hahn's Jewelry Store, 92 Clark-st. Chicago. Spectacles worn without headache, and are warranted superior in fit and lasting to any in existence.

Beware of worthless imitations, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

Purchasers responsible agents throughout the United States: J. R. MASON & CO., 92 Clark-st., Chicago; C. W. JF. MAYO, corner Wabash av. and Twelfth-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago. Also, wholesale, they can only be had of the above.

No peddlers employed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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NEW YORK, BOSTON QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.
Scotia	Sept 28	Algeria Oct 7
China	Oct 5	Parthia Oct 12

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $60, $70 and $80, according to accommodation, and not to be reduced.
Return Tickets at reduced rates. Cabin plans on view at the office.
Steerage Passengers
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for sale for any amount. Apply at Company's offices, 4 Bowling Green, New York, and 105 State-st., Boston.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.
All daily papers publish as the duty please insert one month, Sept. 27, 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

Property for Record Tuesday Sept. 26.

CITY PROPERTY.

Block 2, Block 1, Sherman's Subdivision, in the ne ¼ of Section 28, 39, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 and 2, Block 1, Sherman's Subdivision, in the ne ¼ of Section 28, 39, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 3 and 4, Block 1, Sherman's Subdivision, in the ne ¼ of Section 28, 39, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 5 and 6, Block 1, Sherman's Subdivision, in the ne ¼ of Section 28, 39, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lots

The Chicago Tribune.

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICE, No. 425 Washash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Friday Morning, September 27, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

Single copy.....$0.25
Five copies.....1.00
Twenty-five copies.....4.00
One hundred copies.....16.00

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28
Smithville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Reardston, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 2.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 8, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 8, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 9, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 9, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 10, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 11, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 12, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 14, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:
Ruff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

Joint Discussion.

The Hon. R. M. Knapp and Colonel A. C. Mathews, candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, will address the people in joint discussion at—
Mt. Sterling, Brown Co., Tuesday, Oct 1.
Carrollton, Greene Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

General Farnsworth.

General Farnsworth will speak at the following places in Ohio:
New Lisbon, Sept. 27.
Spring Field, Sept. 28.
Lebanon, Sept. 30.
Wilmington, Oct 1.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:
Michigan City, Sept. 27.
Rolling Prairie, Oct 1.
Laporte, Oct. 2, evening.
Logansport, Oct. 3, afternoon.
Peru, Oct. 4, evening.
Argos, Oct. 5, afternoon.

The Hon. W. M. Springer.

The Hon W. M. Springer will speak in Wisconsin at the following times and places:
Green Bay, Friday, Sept. 27.

The Supreme Court has sent back, under an adverse decision, some sixty cases of judgments for unpaid taxes imposed in special assessment cases. It does not seem possible for the city to levy a special assessment, and so comply with the law that the levy will stand judicial investigation. The opinions in these cases have not reached us; but we suppose it is the same old story that is heard at every term of the Court where these cases are heard. The city having got rid of the old system of making special assessments and adopted a new one, it is probable that there may be better success hereafter.

GREELEY'S TOUR.

Mr. Greeley's Western tour has been an undeniable success. It impresses the country with a sense of his personal vigor and intellectual power. Within ten days he has made some fifty speeches, of which fifteen or twenty were formal addresses, varied in their topics, polished, though terse, in style, and displaying that blending of persistent courage with discretion which are the leading characteristics of Mr. Greeley's mind. He has shown the qualities attributed to him by Charles O'Conor in his letter declining the Louisville nomination. Mr. O'Conor said:

> Of transcendent ability, and of energy unequaled, there is no room for comparison between himself and his rival. Justice and soundness would for bid the compliment, acceptable as it seems, that he is little in anything.

Though many of Mr. Greeley's speeches press the issue of Reconciliation, it is done always in fresh terms, and by reference to new and vivid illustrations. In one speech, Georgia; in another, Arkansas, and in another, the Carolinas, furnish him with the text. There are so many people who estimate the calibre of public men according to the grade of official station they have filled, that it requires an effort on their part to compare impartially a man who has been so little in public office, yet so prominently before the public mind, as Mr. Greeley, with men who have held high official station without impressing their individuality on the public or the age in any important degree.

Which of our Presidents for fifty years past, except John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln, would have displayed in a like tour the same easy power in the discussion of the urgent and aggressive questions of the time? There was an attempt made by the supporters of Grant, in advance, to liken Mr. Greeley's tour to Johnson's "swinging around the circle." But, though President Johnson was an old campaign speaker, his utterances, after the first or second effort, subsided into vapid repetitions, which, when served up together, exhibited the commonplace and turgid order of his mind. Indeed, the telegraph is a fearful foe to men who, like the venerable Lewis Cass, and like many a good stump-speaker, have but one speech. Warned by these precedents, campaign managers have usually thought it necessary to close the mouths of their candidates, and keep them under lock and key till after the election, for fear the people may have their ideal estimate of their candidate reversed by discovering their true views or character. In the case of Mr. Greeley, however, the effect of his speeches prior to his arrival at Indianapolis is best described by a prominent eye-witness, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, in the following telegram which he sent from Indianapolis to the New York *World*:

> INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—Nothing comparable to the ovation which Mr. Greeley is now receiving here has been seen in the Great West since Henry Clay's visit in 1844. The multitudes and boys then are now as enthusiastic as boys once were. The Presidential family and the Presidential honors are better known in the West than in the East. Ohio and Indiana are ablaze as with a prairie-fire. No money is needed to bring out the masses of Greeley. They stand by the thousand to give assurance of this impending victory. We turn Eastward to-day, and expect to meet Greeley Tuesday night. I repeat that the enemy are for the first time terrified and demoralized. Fears them hard and they are gone. Scatter foot, and dragoons. The retreat has begun. We can make, and we must make, it a rout.
>
> THEODORE R. RANDOLPH.

Every other item of intelligence confirms the impression conveyed by the above, that Mr. Greeley impressed a higher moral enthusiasm on the campaign wherever his influence was felt. His tour was an ovation, because he came everywhere freighted with words worthy of his position as a candidate, and of the high purposes and objects of the campaign. His broad charity of feeling and comprehensive statesmanship turned the edge of malice, so that those who came to scoff left with respect. They felt that Mr. Greeley, whatever might be the result of the campaign, possesses the highest abilities and is inspired by true patriotism.

MR. COLFAX AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Vice President Colfax, on Wednesday evening, made a speech at South Bend, in which he took occasion to refer to the publication in this and other papers of the scandalous disclosures concerning the Credit Mobilier. Mr. Colfax intimates that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York *Tribune*, and Springfield *Republican* ought to have known that he had been a friend of the Union Pacific Railway Company long before 1864, and needed no pecuniary consideration to induce him to favor such legislation as would promote that great work. Knowing this of him, he prefers a charge of wanton malice against this and all other papers who have published the disclosures made by M'Comb and Oakes Ames, and resents especially an intimation that the persons implicated should explain.

Mr. Colfax, in complaining of the newspapers, is not acting candidly. We have not met any paper that has made any special reference to him in the matter. The case did not originate in the newspapers, nor did it originate in this campaign. Mr. M'Comb brought suit in a Pennsylvania Court against his partners in the Credit Mobilier. In the course of the testimony, on record in that case, it was sworn that Mr. Oakes Ames represented to that corporation that he must have 242 shares assigned to him in trust, to be used by him in Washington among Senators and Representatives, to aid, not the Pacific Railroad, but the Credit Mobilier; that the stock was assigned to him in trust for that purpose; that the par value of that stock was $100 per share; that its cash value was $600 per share; and that there were then due to each share unpaid dividends exceeding its par value. It was further shown, by letters written by Oakes Ames, who held these shares as Trustee, that he reported to his associates in the Credit Mobilier the disposition he had made of this stock; he stated that he had placed it where it "will do us the most good," but, instead of giving the names of the persons, he designated them by States. A few days after, he in person, professing to read from his books, gave the names of the Senators and Representatives, which names were written down on the back of one of his own letters. This list and this letter were made part of the record in the case.

In that list appeared the name of Mr. Colfax, who at that time was Speaker of the House of Representatives. We know of no rule of journalism which would have justified this or any other paper in publishing this record in omitting the name of Mr. Colfax while publishing that of the others. We printed the record as we found it. We did not make the list. We did not write the letters. The witnesses upon whose evidence the allegation rested were Mr. Oakes Ames and Henry S. M'Comb, both well known to Mr. Colfax, and one of them a member of Congress during the last ten years. They made the charge. Mr. Oakes Ames, on Jan. 23, 1868, stated that he had "placed" one portion of the stock in Indiana. Five days later he gave the name of Speaker Colfax as the person with whom he had placed it. Ames declared he had placed it where "it will do us the most good." That is the whole case as presented upon the oath of M'Comb and the letters of Ames. The newspapers published the record, and very properly suggested that an explanation was in order.

Mr. Colfax, in his whole defence and explanation, never mentions the name of Oakes Ames or Henry S. M'Comb. These are his accusers, and not the newspapers. When Oakes Ames wrote that he had, as Trustee, placed a portion of this stock in Indiana, and a few days thereafter gave Mr. Colfax as the person to whom he had assigned it at par, receiving in pay for it the then due dividends, he became the author of the libel for which Mr. Colfax pretends to hold the newspapers responsible.

Mr. Colfax knows Mr. Ames and knows where he lives. Instead of demanding an explanation of Mr. Ames, he turns his spear towards the newspapers. Does Mr. Colfax hold Mr. Ames in such contempt that he will not mention him? There are Ames' letters speaking for themselves. Their genuineness is attested by the oath of a witness the equal in every sense of Mr. Ames. Mr. Ames, in his shambling address to his constituents, does not venture to deny that he wrote the letters. He denies that he furnished the list of names, and suggests that he had denied on oath having used the trust reposed in him among members of Congress; but the suggestion is flatly contradicted by the record. Why does not Mr. Colfax follow this man,—his friend and associate in Congress? Why waste his breath upon the newspapers, who have only published the record, when the authors of the charge are known to him and equally within his reach?

Mr. Colfax claims the right to purchase whatever stock he thinks proper, even when it is offered him at par, and when the accrued dividends are more than equal to its par value. We will not discuss this matter now, but again suggest that Mr. Colfax apply his spear of truth to Oakes Ames' letters, and to the sworn statements of M'Comb, and the newspapers will give him all the aid he may need in making his thrusts effective.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The Committee of twenty-five, appointed by the recent meeting of citizens to investigate the remarkable increase of crime in this city, and the laxity of the law in applying penalties for crime, have presented a report which is a rather curious mixture of good sense and folly. The debate which ensued upon the presentation of the report was even more remarkable than the report itself, each participant seeming to have a very dogmatic opinion of his own, and to be convinced that he alone possessed the panacea for all our troubles. The many men of many minds, however, finally sunk their prejudices sufficiently to join in adopting the report, and we may, therefore, consider it as submitted to the authorities. Of course, there is nothing binding in it. It is only a recommendation or suggestion as to the means of checking crime, and, while it does not go to the root of the matter at all or suggest any very radical remedy, it nevertheless offers some very valuable hints to the authorities, which they would do well to consider. The Committee did wisely in suppressing the provision in the report relative to members of the Bar. It was an uncalled-for and gratuitous insult to the entire profession, and, if it had been adopted, would have made the whole proceedings simply ridiculous. The stupid generalization that, because a lawyer consents to defend a murderer, therefore he would commit the same crime if he had the opportunity, displays a degree of ignorance or prejudice which, in itself, is little better than a crime. Such a principle as this, carried into practice would speedily abolish all law, and bring on social disorder. In the matter of the use of intoxicating liquors, which is the cause of three-fourths of the crimes committed in this city, the report suggests nothing which is practical. The mere announcement of the universally conceded fact that there are too many saloons accomplishes nothing unless it is accompanied by some suggestion of a plan by which the number can be made less. Nor does the recommendation that saloons be closed at 11 o'clock provide any appreciable remedy. The failure to suggest any practical plan, however, is not remarkable, as no two of the Committee seemed to agree upon the liquor question, the different views ranging all the way from total abstinence to an opinion which would make a liquor shop a beatitude. There are, however, some points in the report which are of direct value, touching arrests for crime and the dispensation of justice, and these are as follows:

1. Reform in the police force itself. It, perhaps, is unfair to complain of the force just now, as Mr. Washburn has but recently assumed the superintendence of it. The fact remains, nevertheless, that it needs a thorough weeding out of incompetent and incapable officers, and the substitution of sober, strong, courageous, and intelligent men in their places. It is just as possible to have gentlemanly, and, at the same time, cool and determined men on the force, as it is to have ignorant and incompetent men and drunken ward-bummers. The Committee have made an admirable point in demanding that policemen shall keep aloof from party politics, and that the practice of appointing policemen on the recommendation of Aldermen shall, or ought to, cease. A policeman should be appointed because he is competent to fill the position, and he should understand that his duties are simply to preserve the peace and protect life and property, and that he has nothing to do with politics except to cast his vote. This intermeddling of the police with politics is one of the curses of our system. It fills the force with incompetent men, and is a serious interference on many occasions with the administration of justice. Mr. Washburn has shown a determination to make the force what it ought to be, and this report will give him needed encouragement and assistance to go ahead with his reforms.

2. Money appropriations. The Committee is right in recommending that an appropriation be made by the County Commissioners to defray the expenses of pursuing and arresting criminals who make their escape from the city. At present, there is no fund of this description, and the detective who leaves the city to arrest a criminal is liable to have to foot the bills. The same happens very often in arrests made within the city. The detectives only get $1,800 per year, and it certainly is not just or fair to expect them to pay the expenses of detecting criminals out of their small salaries. The establishment of such a fund would directly tend to facilitate the arrests of criminals, and, with this end in view, it should engage the early attention of the County Commissioners.

3. The Jury law. The reforms suggested in the matter of empanelling juries have already been urged in our columns. The absurd practice of rejecting a man because he has read the newspapers and formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the criminal, is already meeting with disfavor in many of the States. It offers a premium for ignorance, and results in the selection of incompetent jurors in numerous cases. A jury should be made up of the most intelligent men in the community, and that class invariably reads the papers. It does not follow from this that they have made up their minds finally, or that they will not allow their opinions to be affected by sworn testimony.

4. Our Police Courts. The Committee makes an especially strong point in urging a more efficient administration of justice in the Police Courts. These Courts need reforming almost as much as the police force itself. With an incompetent Judge on the bench, with unprincipled, shystering lawyers allowed full sway, with juries composed of Court-room loafers, and with the city unrepresented by a competent attorney for the prosecution, it is no wonder that justice is often a farce in these Courts of first resort.

5. *Supersedeas.* The Committee have done wisely in ignoring the unintelligent demand that the writ of *supersedeas*, which is a strong safeguard against injustice, shall be done away with, and they recommend that a majority of the Supreme Judges shall issue this writ, and that the law shall provide for the speedy assembling of the Supreme Court in all cases where *supersedeas* for stay of capital punishment has been granted. Instead of this, it might be provided that an appeal in a capital case shall be heard at the next term of the Supreme Court, in whatever division or the State such term might be held.

The action of the Committee on these five points seems to us to be suggestive of valuable hints as to the more speedy and effective administration of justice. It embodies some reforms the necessity of which has long been felt, and the absence of which has undoubtedly tended to encourage the perpetration of crime, and we do not conceive that any objection will be made to such suggestions except by the criminals themselves. With the police force filled with capable, gentlemanly, and energetic officers, with a sufficient fund for the speedy detection of criminals, with intelligent juries, with competent Police Courts, much can be done to stay this increase of crime in our midst.

THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

The law against the Jesuits has been carried into practical operation in Germany, and they are rapidly taking leave of their old homes, not without serious protest, however, against the injustice of the order, and a point-blank denial that they have interfered in the political policy of Bismarck and the Emperor. There was at first a conflict of opinion touching the interpretation of the law. The Jesuits understood it as applying only to teaching in the schools; but the Government officials contended that it meant their complete expulsion, and this view was evidently sustained by the Prussian Government, as it has not hesitated to indorse the action of these officials. The Jesuits, however, have not decided to go without making a vigorous defence of themselves, and without finding equally vigorous defenders of them, among whom are the Baron von Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence, and his flock, and many prominent noblemen of Westphalia, who appealed personally and by petitions to Bismarck, demanding freedom in the exercise of their religious convictions, and denying that the Catholics were hostile to the Empire. The appeals were of no avail, however, and the law has been strictly and even severely enforced. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* furnishes the following list of Jesuit establishments which have been broken up. Two establishments at Gnieswkowo and Schrimm, in Prussian Poland; an establishment near Oppeln; a large teaching establishment at Metz; a church at Manster; the establishments in Cologne and Mayence; a central establishment of the Order at Marienaach, and the one at Essen, where the conflict took place between the people and police. In addition to these, the Redemptorists have been suspended, and the Sisters of the Christian Doctrine and the Ladies of the Sacred Heart have been ordered to close their convents. In order that our readers may have a clear comprehension of the law which has banished them, we give its provisions:

> 1. The Order of the Company of Jesus, or orders akin to it, and congregations of a similar character, are excluded from the German territory. The establishment of branch houses of the order is prohibited. The establishments actually in existence must be suppressed within a period to be determined by the Federal Council, but which shall not exceed six months.
>
> 2. The members of the Company of Jesus, or orders akin to it, and congregations of a similar character, may be expelled the Federal territory if they are foreigners. If natives, residence within fixed limits may be forbidden them or imposed upon them. The measures necessary for the execution of this law, and for the expulsion of foreigners, shall be adopted by the Federal Council.

The whole number of Jesuits within the territory of the German Empire amounts to just 708 men. With the justice of the decree, which brings the whole power of the German Empire to bear upon this handful of the followers of Loyola, or with the probable effect it may have upon an Empire in which there are fourteen millions of Catholics, the people of this country will have little concern. They will be content to leave that as a matter local to Germany, and, whatever possible complications may grow out of it between Germany, France, and Italy, they will only be interested in as spectators. But there is a feature growing out of the expulsion which is already beginning to excite a lively interest in various parts of this country, especially among some of the more timid members of the Protestant denominations. Where will these 708 men go, now that they have been expelled from home? Although Austria does not approve of Bismarck's decree, there is little hope, owing to the tone of the liberal press in that Empire, that they will be allowed to settle there. There seems to be no place in Continental Europe which offers them a prospect of a permanent home, and so they have turned their eyes towards England and the United States. The English press, almost without an exception, has extended to them a cordial welcome. In the United States, however, some of the Protestant papers are beginning to grow uneasy, and manifest signs of alarm. It seems to us, however, that such alarm is the very height of the absurd, and shows the white feather in the presence of no danger whatever. What possible harm can these 700 men do in this great and free country, where freedom of thought and opinion is guaranteed to every citizen? Because one star falls, does it follow that the whole heavens are coming down in universal ruin? Because 700 people are coming here who differ from us in points of religious belief, are we to seize our Bibles and hymn-books, robes and vestments, rush into our houses, lock the doors and bar the windows, like children affrighted by stories of a hobgoblin? Error never yet succeeded where truth was left unimpeded to meet it. Such timidity as this is a mortifying confession of weakness and a disgraceful desertion of the Protestant colors. We cannot believe that this feeling is general, and that there are not numerous Protestant leaders who have sufficient faith in the truth of their belief to oppose it against any and all other religious forms of doctrine, with no fear of the result. There is no danger to be apprehended from the Jesuit. The free atmosphere of thought and belief, the opportunities for free discussion, the free forms of our Government, all militate against him and such as he. The motive for the exercise of Jesuitism does not exist here, and, even if it did, the universal freedom of the country, political, social, and moral, would render its innocuous. Within our almost boundless limits there is room enough for these Jesuits, and for all other comers of whatever faith or creed. They were the pioneers of our Western civilization. They have given name to our lakes, rivers, and thriving towns. Years before any other white men, they traversed the vast Western wilderness, and bore the banner of the Cross among savage tribes, and suffered and died for it; and the memory of those who strove to found a new France in the Great West still remains with us, and without any obloquy resting upon it. The unintelligent alarm which has grown out of the announcement that a little band of their successors may seek an asylum here from Old World persecution, seems to us as silly as it is weak. It is the peculiar boast of our Republic that it can incorporate and Republicanize all forms of religious belief, without detriment to the public good, and still leave their followers free to worship God as they please.

Our colored citizens will hear a deal of wholesome truth after this election. Now that their votes are valuable and can be got by any flattery, however gross, the Grant press fawns upon them with measureless and sickening adulation. When some of them in this city published an absurd address, saying that they would not support Greeley, and Sumner, and Trumbull, because they "desert us to worship another shrine," the Chicago organs placed no bounds to their admiration. When some negro roughs in Indiana insulted and beat, without provocation, men and women, a certain paper said they were "asserting their rights as freemen." Of course, this is the way to get ignorant votes. It is no compliment to our colored citizens that they can be caught with such chaff. After the election, however, they will learn that they are neither more nor less than other American citizens; that their conduct in voting in a flock like sheep is only calculated to maintain the class distinctions they should aim, for their own sakes, to dispel; and that their true friends are not the men who mock them by pretending to "worship at their shrine," but the men who tell them plainly that they, while freed from their old masters, should not be voluntary slaves to ignorance and prejudice.

Mr. Richard H. Stoddard published, several years ago, a versified story of a King who placed on his palace, at the beginning of his reign, a bell, that was to be rung whenever he was happy, and that never sounded its joy-peal till he was dead. This poem the author sent to Mr. Hawthorne and received a characteristic reply, containing the following:

> I sincerely thank you for your beautiful poem which I have read with a great deal of pleasure in a mood as the public had a right to expect from what you gave us in years gone by; only I wish the idea had not been so sad. I think Folly might have rung the bell once in his lifetime, and again at the moment of death. Yet you may be right. I have been a happy man, and yet I do not remember any one moment of such happy coexisting circumstances that I could have rung a joy-bell at it.

The last sentence is a curious confirmation of a note by Mrs. Hawthorne on a passage in her husband's "Italian Note-Books," in which she relates that he was wont to say that the only perfect thing on earth was a flower. The same shrinking from disappointment that made Thackeray the first of satirists seems to have made Hawthorne the first of American novelists.

One of the worst features of the Trade-Union system is its making the different trades close corporations, admission into which is difficult to get. These trades must be learned by practice; that is, by apprenticeship. The Trade-Unions only allow employers to hire a certain small number of apprentices. Boys, denied by these Unions the opportunity to graduate from the shop, graduate from the street, and steal from society in general the living that is particular society has refused to permit them to earn. This evil, a great and a growing one everywhere, has reached gigantic proportions in San Francisco. The Protection and Relief Society, of that city, declares that there is no place there for boys. "Wherever we turn," the Secretary says, "Labor-Leagues and Trade-Unions are against us." Every man has a right to an education, provided he is willing to work for it. Employers ought to hire as many apprentices as they wish, and, if the breaking-down of such odious monopolies is resisted, then the right will eventually prevail.

A certain chemist, M. Michel, of Mans, France, claims to have made an important discovery. He adds some secret ingredient to powder, and doubles its projectile force. By another secret preparation, he makes a pistol, rifle, or cannon carry from two to ten times the ordinary distance. On the 17th of last June, M. Michel exhibited his invention to a number of officers and members of the National Assembly. A pistol, of four inches in length, charged with seven grains of powder and 128 grains of lead, carried the bullet 700 yards. Before pistol and powder were chemically prepared, the range was but seventeen yards. If the invention proves practicable, the art of war will have another of the many "revolutions" it has lately undergone. We now have cannon that carry seven miles. If they can be made to carry seventy, troops, except those needed to work the artillery, would be a mere incumbrance. International quarrels will be settled, not in Wellington's way, "by armies and artillery," but by artillery or arbitration.

The rustic Bavarians were wildly excited over the coming of Plantamour's comet, and fully expected to be spun off into infinity on the 12th of August. Certain shrewd priests took advantage of this state of feeling to distribute circulars promising forgiveness for sins and safety from harm in consideration of sums to be paid, cash in hand, to themselves. They received a great amount of money. Some peasants gave as much as 1,500 florins,—their savings for years,—in order to have the dreaded comet prayed into nothingness. Hereafter, the prophesiers of such celestial visitants should be liable to indictment for conspiracy with those who extort money by false pretences.

Mr. Hargrave Jennings writes of *Once a Week* (and characteristically signs himself "The Author of 'The Rosicrucians'"), urging the immediate fitting out of an English expedition for the discovery of Livingstone. He parodies Pope by saying:

> Asleep and dreaming as the party lay,
> A smarter Yankee steals the chase away.

The proposed expedition is not only to discover Livingstone, but to bring him back, apparently with or without his consent. When he has been at such pains to get into Africa, and is so thoroughly exploring and enjoying Africa, it seems a pity that he cannot be allowed to stay there in peace.

The official reports of the Treasury Department show that the "Executive" expenditures were $1,936,305 in 1860; $4,901,338 in 1865; $6,757,702 in 1868, and $9,412,461 in 1871. Secretary Boutwell carefully conceals the details of this expenditure, leaving the people to draw their own inferences. One plain inference is, that the Executive expenses have increased 99 per cent since 1868, 80 per cent since 1865, and 415 per cent since 1860. Another equally plain inference is, that this enormous increase is the result of the gross extravagance of the present Administration.

Two pleasing instances of the spread of the utilitarian philosophy come from England and Japan. A British agriculturist is hauling away the Druidic ruins at Stonehenge, in order to extend his turnip field; and two of the dozen Yeddo policemen lately sentenced to death for murder, were killed by being used as targets for the Yeddo riflemen.

The freedom of the press is a thought beyond the ken of any European Government. Even Great Britain has gone into the business of suppression. Two Hibernian journals, the *Irishman* and the *King of Ireland*, have received "warnings" for "seditious articles." One of these latter was a letter from O'Donovan Rossa. It would be difficult for Mr. Gladstone to find a surer way to increase the influence of these papers than the one he has adopted.

The Norwich (Ct.) *Bulletin* publish ed a letter, recently, which was signed "Epomeothes." The intelligent compositor and proof-reader concentrated their efforts on this appalling word, and got it right,—but at the expense of the letter itself. The *Bulletin*, in its next issue, was forced to announce:

> In the letter of Epomeothes, published Saturday morning, instead of "that most popular of disagreeable women," read "the most popular of disyllables."

POLITICAL.

The nominations for Congress, by both parties in Wisconsin, are now complete, as follows:

Dist.	Liberal.	Republican.
1.	Thamer C. Sloan.†	Charles G. Williams.
2.	George B. Smith.	Gerry W. Hazelton.
3.	Allen Warden.	A. Allen Barker.*
4.	Alex. Mitchell.†	Frederick W. Horn. b
5.	Charles A. Midridge.*	Henry Baetz.
6.	Myron F. Lindsley.	Philetus Sawyer.*
7.	Stephen Marston.	Jeremiah M. Rusk.*
8.	William Carson.	Alex. S. McDill.

* Present member. † Ex member. b Reorbon.

—Nominations for the Illinois Legislature are now complete in thirty-eight districts, and partially complete in some others. There are fifty-one districts.

—The Organ Legislature voted, Tuesday, for United States Senator, with the following result:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
John H. Mitchell	6	26	32
Henry W. Corbett	3	7	10
John Whittaker	2	3	5
George W. Nesmith	3	5	8
James H. Slater	3	7	10
Total	20	49	71

The above is a full vote, by which 36 would be necessary to a choice in the Joint Convention of Wednesday, but we have no advices. Mitchell, the Grant caucus nominee, is Ben. Holladay's attorney; Corbett is the present Republican Senator; Nesmith was Corbett's predecessor, for the term 1861-'67; Whittaker was the first State Governor of Oregon, 1859-'62; and Slater is the present Representative in Congress.

—David L. Heugh, of LaSalle, has become, in the opinion of the Galesburg *Register*, "a scalawag."

—Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is now a man whose political opinions and influence, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says, are not of the least importance.

—We have got it at last. The elegantly classic Boston *Journal* calls the Liberal movement "not a harmless marsupial, but a full-blown ophidian of the copperhead variety." Now, if somebody will only denounce said movement as a right-angled triangle, we see nothing to hinder the triumphant re-election of Grant.

—The colonization of Kentucky negroes in Indiana, we understand, is progressing lightly. Our informant adds, however, that if that Hendricks' election shall not be prevented by such villany. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Hon. Butler Ives, in conversation at Cincinnati, declared, with emphasis, "that great doubts exist about Ohio, and Indiana is considered very unsafe. It looks as if Hendricks will carry Indiana, unless strong exertions are made to save it." The General is right this time, if he never before was in his life. Ohio and Indiana are unsafe for Grant, but they are very safe for Greeley.

—The St. Paul *Press* (Postmaster) admits a loss of half the Republican majority in the First Congressional District of Minnesota.

—Dan. Voorhees says that his District, the Sixth Indiana, is good for 2,000 majority for Hendricks, in October.

—The Milwaukee *News* asks:

> Did Amasa Cobb write home from Washington, in the days when the Credit Union Pacific Railroad had appropriated $10,000 for the defeat of General Washburn, and the election of Carpenter as the United States Senate, at the Senatorial election in 1869?

—Governor Warmoth has taken the stump, in Louisiana, with Colonel John McEnery, the Liberal nominee for Governor. Warmoth has greatly enhanced his popularity in Louisiana by the triumphant issue of his "railroad-race" with Pinchback.

—Ben. Wade and W. P. Fessenden are announced as independent candidates for Congress in the Louisville (Ky.) District, against Dr. Standiford, the Liberal nominee.

—The Associated Press Agent tells us that President Grant has directed the Attorney General to report on the eligibility of a candidate for Elector, in Mississippi, because, says the faithful telegraph, "the question is regarded important, as the rejection of a single vote might defeat Grant's election."

—The Postmaster of St. Paul is the editor of the *Press*. As such he prints and sends to the Postmasters all over the State a demand for our subscription-lists, and relies for a prompt compliance on the fact that, if they think fit, they can be made to pay half the award pure justice would be done.

AMERICA-WARDS.

It would be idle and wrong to pretend that there is no feeling against America to bear persons, not politicians, saying, on all sides, that they never thought America wanted more money; that the Americans have again exhibited themselves as grasping, greedy, and so on. We must expect this for some little time yet. American duties and lecturers will beam upon us in vain. They will enlarge upon the loyalness of Arbitration, and be eloquent as to the attractions of a good example. But, for a time, they can afford to be enthusiastic. A running fire of sarcasms will accompany them in men's minds; and, for some time to come, the "American tax"—as the next new impost will probably be called—will have a significance the reverse of pleasant. We know we ought to be satisfied; but, in this imperfect world, we are not. Had the verdict gone the other way, we could have supplied any amount of good counsel and contents.

"MARK TWAIN" IN LONDON.

I doubt if "Mark Twain's" first speech in England is in good taste. Perhaps I may go further and say that it is in considerably bad taste. But, if people insist on forcing after-dinner speeches upon their guests, they must not be critical. Mr. Twain is staying with the editor of *Fun*, Mr. Tom Hood. The son of the great humorist has some of his father's powers, but in a limited degree. He is a tall, big, good-natured man, much liked by those who know him, but incapable of making a better than comic impression by the popular conception. But not a single newspaper in England is in his favor. Another notability, the Emperor Napoleon, is in a similar case. The press decides that the Imperial reign is not a blessing to France, and that the Emperor was one of his country's enemies; but, let the Emperor show his prominent features in any part of the land, and he will elicit enthusiastic applause.

The Tory papers, of course, attribute the failure to the Liberal Government. Ignoring the fact that the builder of the Alabama was a Tory member of Parliament, and that the Tories threw every obstacle in the way of those who at the time desired to stop the pirate cruisers, they ignore the fact that they attribute the decision of the Arbitrators solely to the mismanagement of Mr. Gladstone. There was no necessity, they say, for an Arbitration at all. It was simply Quixotic to ask for one. If the course taken by the Government prints is ridiculous, that which is followed by the Tory organs is malicious; but perhaps the long-suffering tax-payer would prefer the last. There is something a little too irritating in a congratulation from the largest creditor on earth which England is to pay, while the same writers contend that she is, nevertheless, neither morally nor legally liable.

I am not without hopes that some of the wrath will fall upon the right heads. It is Liverpool that ought to be made to pay. Liverpool was the slave capital in England. The American Consul could hardly step out of his door without being made aware of the sympathy of the Liverpool merchants with the South. There Mr. Laird, the builder of the Alabama, and the wealthy member for Birkenhead. That personage is high in the councils. He associates with the leaders of his party. His black has turned gray, and he is not so upright as he was on the day when I heard him boast in the House of Commons of his complicity. He is a tall, thin man, and in those days a dark scrap of hair fell over his forehead. It is not there now. Some call him "a gentleman." Mr. Bright denounced him in terms which Mr. Laird will never forget. He has built a hospital since, and he has been visited by Mr. Roundy Jones; but he is not forgiven. If he possesses any conscience, he must have had some mental disturbance since the close of the war, and, at the present moment, he must be particularly uncomfortable. During the discussions of the past session, when the indirect claims so nearly threw everything into confusion, and while Parliamentary debate was conducted with anxious care, I observed him steal in and out of the House with a forced air, as though to say, Can he be a happy man? Does he wish he could erase from the pages of Hansard the words in which he glorified in, which even he must admit was a matter for shame? Mr. Laird is a very rich man, but not many can envy him. Ought he not to disgorge? If Liverpool could be made to pay half the award pure justice would be done.

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The author of "The Song of the Shirt" would have grieved in spirit had he

his mother, dedicated to her with the affectionate esteem," and signed "H. Greeley" on the back. Mr. Greeley also says that the signed "John Henry Hopper, High Castle hook. One autograph had been taken in Alexandria, and one in Canton, Ohio. The brother ridiculed the idea of there being any doubt about the genuineness of the ship. "Having seen him," he said, "when he came over, and again in 1859, and now having met him on the deck of the pier at Dover, with my friends, and travelled with him in the same carriage up to London, afterwards, seeing him again at the Langham Hotel, there is no room to doubt. He has slept with me in this bed many times," he added, pointing to it. "and the person I met at Dover in 1859 is the same individual who has so often been me when in Abyssinia, and whom I knew as my half brother in 1866 and 1868, and as John Rollands, or Rowlands, son of my mother, Mrs. Jones, Cross Foxes, Glascoed, Bodelwyddan."

What does it matter? Welsh or American, Denbigh or Missouri, as that done his work with completeness, and that is enough.

MICHIGAN.

The Political Campaign in the Peninsular State.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 26.

The Congressional nominations being completed, the campaign in Michigan assumes more definite phases. It is generally admitted that the personnel of the Liberal candidates is far superior to the Grantite nominees.

ZACH. CHANDLER,

having succeeded in re electing son-in-law Hale, is now making a desperate effort to hold the party vote of Michigan. Knowing, as he does, that he will fail in this, his spare time is devoted to working up the Boschee Convention for the 27th. A dozen men, without constituents—call a Convention to nominate an Electoral ticket, without a ticket to place at the head of it. The scheme is too palpably a fraud. Chandler has merely ed a stumping tour with the Radical nominee for Governor,—Bagley, of chewing, tobacco fame. Zach.'s speeches are but editions of the scums and filth of the campaign. A candid, statesmanlike utterance is wholly foreign to his composition. He wastes much of his time in reading to incredulous audiences the resolutions of confirmation, in Washington, of the old New York Tribune files, vainly striving to convince the people that Horace Greeley, if elected, will dissolve the Union. He adds all other Republicans engaged in "saving" the party should remember that, in 1857, a large part of the Republican party made every exception to depose Johnson and elevate

B. F. WADE

to the Presidency. In so doing, they forgot or, more likely, did not care, that Senator Wade, in his place in the Senate, during the discussion of Buchanan's veto message, in response to the clamorous of Southern senators, cried: "If their (the South) interests are violently assailed by means of the Union, am not one of those who expect that they will long continue under it. I am not one of those who would ask them to continue in such a Union. *It would be doing injustice to the plotting forces of the party to make it long.*"

I hold that they have this right. I will not blame any people for arcising it whenever they think the contingency has arrived. You cannot forcibly hold men in this Union; for the attempt to do so, it seems to me, would subvert the first principle of the government under which we live."—*Cong. Globe*, 34 Cong., 3d Session, page 25.

Examples of party-disciplins were brought to bear that "Wade, who is now shouting for Grant and his Ring, might be made President. The Republican press and men are no longer then, but now, is gain a new lease of power, the end justifies the means. Having seen him," he said, "when he came over, and again in 1859, and now having met him on the deck of the pier at Dover, with my friends, and travelled with him in the same carriage up to London, afterwards, seeing him again at the Langham Hotel, there is no room to doubt. He has slept with me in this bed many times," he added, pointing to it. "and the person I met at Dover in 1859 is the same individual who has so often been me when in Abyssinia, and whom I knew as my half brother in 1866 and 1868, and as John Rollands, or Rowlands, son of my mother, Mrs. Jones, Cross Foxes, Glascoed, Bodelwyddan."

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Examples of party-discipline

CAUSES OF CRIME.

Grand Mass Meeting in the Board of Trade Room Last Evening.

The Subject Discussed by Distinguished Citizens—Whiskey Declared to Be Mainly Responsible for Crime.

A Demand that the Sunday Liquor Law Be Enforced.

Speeches by Judge Gookins, Mr. N. S. Davis, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, and Others.

Resolutions to Be Handed to the Mayor—What the Citizens Think of the Present Out-Break.

The speaker was loudly applauded on taking his seat.

REV. ARTHUR MITCHELL.

Rev. Arthur Mitchell was called upon, and complimented Dr. Davis for his address, and said he was prepared to prove that four-fifths of the crime was directly traceable to the sale of liquor in our community. He said that an assistant Judge in our city had remarked to Dr. Blin, that if there were no liquor sold there would be no crime. Almost every case of assault with deadly weapons was from the same cause. In 52 prisons in New York State, a conviction had occurred, that 51 per cent of the inmates had been brought there through liquor. We must enforce the existing laws. Let us put into execution our existing laws, and three-fourths of our crime will disappear.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

WHEREAS, The great increase of crime in the City of Chicago, the destruction of the lives and property of peaceful citizens, and the reputation of the city is being tarnished by the many open violations of law that are suffered to go unpunished, and,

WHEREAS, It appears to the satisfaction of all reasonable persons that two-thirds of all crime is caused by intoxicating liquors and the keeping open of saloons on Sunday, in direct violation of the Sunday liquor law of this State, and

WHEREAS, Said saloons are recklessly and notoriously kept open on Sunday on all the principal thoroughfares of the city, and openly and in the presence of the police who should arrest the proprietors thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That the means of preventing crime embraced in the enforcement of the above law, and the strict observance of the Sunday, and totality of punishment of all offenders, and impartial trial and the enforcement of all laws.

Resolved, That we regard the opening of 2,000 tippling houses on Sunday, as the greatest disgrace that can befall any city, and that the best interests of our city demand that the police be arrested and punished for the neglect of duty in not arresting saloon-keepers who violate the Sunday laws as drunken paupers are daily discharged from our courts with frequent such phrases, and that we recommend the discharge of all police officials who fail in their duty in this respect, or who are habitually drunk on duty while in the service of the city.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Mayor and Police Commissioners that a force sufficient to enforce the necessity of the strict enforcement of the Sunday Liquor laws, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee to wait upon the Mayor and Police Commissioners and present these resolutions before these authorities, and urge them to action.

Resolved, That we deprecate all attempts to intimidate the courts in their consideration of cases before them, as we recognize the laws of the land, and the Constitution, as the only rule of process of law, to be the true palladium of our liberties, but rather we recommend the passage of such laws as may be required for the more speedy punishment of the dangerous classes of crime, to-wit, intoxicating liquors, liable with the principal criminals as accessories before the fact, and that the persons injured have redress before the courts for damages caused by drunken persons. We favor the encouragement of reformatory institutions, the encouragement of education of children, and the election of men to office who will strictly enforce all existing laws and to such officials as we give our active support.

Resolved, That a further Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to gather statistics in the cases of crime, and to indicate new laws, in their judgment, should be enacted for their prevention, and make a full report at a future time.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

COMMITTEES.

The Chair then announced the following Committees, called for in the resolutions:

Committee to prepare Statistics: Dr. N. S. Davis, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, J. C. Dayman, Rev. H. W. Thomas, Rev. C. D. Helmer.

Committee to present resolutions to the Mayor: Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, J. Fowler, J. O. Brayman, Hon. Isaac G. Wilson, A. Kean, Rev. W. W. Everts, Rev. N. Holden, Rev. A. Kilgour, Rev. Dr. R. Davis, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. W. H. Ryder, John Connell, L. S. Major, P. W. Gates.

REV. DR. KITTREDGE.

Rev. Dr. Kittredge was then called upon and said he proposed to go directly to the truth of the matter, and he was sorry that more of the men of the city was not present. He criticised the address of the Citizens' Committee of Twenty-five, and said it was simply a defense of their own action in reference to the Sunday law, at the inauguration of the man Hesing, who heated a fiery ordeal to intimidate our people. He would not intimidate the fire ordinances a few months ago. Why were not the laws executed? Not because the citizens were not aroused, but because the police were not in power were afraid that it would injure their political prospects. He believed that if the Mayor would enforce the laws he would be supported by all good citizens. He deeply deplored the amount of time and attention displayed in the case of Fiori, and said: "I am ashamed of the city." He was not the man responsible for damnation done by the sale of liquor, but for the damnation another drink? Whiskey was the source of the crimes against person. Every dollar spent for whiskey in England and America would support the whole army and navy. Judge Hoge England in his countenance that twenty-six out of one hundred had its cause directly or indirectly in whiskey. Where was Mr. Bonfield, Mr. Rehm, and any other Judges who had a judicial capacity in this country, stated that four-fifths of the criminal business of Cook County were owing to this cause. Stated that Mr. Bond said that if all the whiskey shops were closed on Sunday, two-thirds of his business would be taken away (prolonged applause). Mr. Bond was one of the men whose business would vanish before public opinion. There was no pleading an evidence against alcohol. It was happily spoke on this globe where alcohol never had been sold. In that place there were was precious little for criminal lawyers of the leading attorney to do. Take Vineland, between the fostering hot-beds of corruption and vice, New York and Philadelphia, a town of 8,000 inhabitants. And the only officer needed there was a constable to fill a year, and he apprehending.

Mr. Stewarts County in this State, where no liquor was sold; there was a jail but no one in it. And the Criminal Court, which was held there twice while in the adjoining county, the Judges were waiting about weeks, trying criminal cases. Where you shut up the dram shop, a man could square for two years you have hoped of neither of the two.

[Applause.]

Pursuant to a call signed by a large number of our most distinguished citizens, a largely attended meeting of citizens, interested in inquiring into the causes of the present eruption of crime in the city was held in the Board of Trade Room, and the audience numbered nearly 1200 persons. They were quiet [and attentive, and at times expressed their sympathy and approval in a most emphatic way.

Dr. N. S. Davis called the meeting to order. He said his hearers had assembled to consider deliberately, rationally and soberly the causes of crime in our midst, and for the purpose of proceeding in order, he moved that Judge Gookins take the chair.

ORGANIZATION.

Judge Gookins accordingly presided.

J. H. Revell, Rev. Arthur Edwards, Rev. A. D. Stevens, Rev. J. F. Trowbridge, Philip Myers, General O. L. Mann, were, on motion, appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

The following Vice Presidents were then appointed: Colonel C. G. Hammond, Hon. J. V. Farwell, Hon. W. H. King, James E. Tyler, Robert Harris, T. M. Avery, Hon. L. D. Boone, Hon. H. M. Brayton, A. B. Van Doren, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. C. A. Staples, C. B. Goodycar, Hon. Samuel Hoard, Prof. Samuel O. Barnett, C. C. Bomsey, E. F. Woodford, N. S. Bouton, George O. Seville, Rev. H. J. Powers, Rev. Lewis Pease, Rev. E. P. Williams, Thomas Moulding, Rev. C. G. Truesdell, J. L. Drake.

On motion of N. C. Kelly, the Chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of N. C. Kelly, Dr. M. H. Tooke, Rev. C. G. Truesdell, R. P. Dickinson, and Rev. Dr. Evarts, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

General Mann then moved that Dr. Davis address the meeting.

JUDGE GOOKINS.

The Chair said that it was proper for him to submit a few suggestions with reference to the nature and object of the call, and what was proposed to be done. He said that the subject of crime had attracted universal attention. Citizens had been compelled to meet, and to express their belief that the laws were not efficiently executed, and that some action must be taken to cause their execution. But they had done little better than local meetings during this year, and at the end of the limb, and not going to the roots. Looking at the record of the past fifteen years, there was not a murder committed for which some one should not have been hung, they ought to look deeper in the cause. There was a general feeling that the numerous murders that had been committed, there were some who went as far themselves as to accuse the meeting of interfering with their legal rights. He (the Judge) had said about cause and effect, they might just as well sit down or stay at home. There was no malice or envy in the matter. The object of the meeting would go into the subject thoroughly, and find the remedy. [Applause.]

DR. N. S. DAVIS.

Dr. N. S. Davis was called upon to speak. He came forward, and said it would have been more pleasant if some of our citizens who have been connected more directly with those branches of business where they had to deal with criminals had been present. He would be told that he was for the purpose of limiting inquiry as to any one particular cause of crime, but rather upon a canvas in the field of inquiry, to find a variety of causes which were silently and insidiously poisoning the mind from childhood to manhood, and onward to the grave. He had been connected more directly with those branches of business where they had to deal with criminals and the consequences of crime were in his power. He hoped that, should he trespass on the patience of the audience, he would be called upon to desist. He referred to the fact that he was not for the purpose of limiting inquiry as to any one particular cause of crime, but rather upon a canvas in the field of inquiry, to find a variety of causes which were silently and insidiously poisoning the mind from childhood to manhood, and onward to the grave. He had been connected more directly with those branches of business where they had to deal with criminals and the consequences of crime were in his power. He hoped that, should he trespass on the patience of the audience, he would be called upon to desist. He referred to the fact that he was not a candidate for any office, and that he would not be a candidate for any office, and that he would not be a candidate for any office, and that he would not be